P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,920—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th April,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. B. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SORRAH	7240	L. M. Wilmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,913	1st June 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 195.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900,
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 695,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and he Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and there via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,685	R. Pizzarello	28th April.
" Dco. BALDUENO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets. 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	—	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,400, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,233 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 20th April, 1900.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—22, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 1st May.

FOR MANILA.

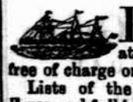
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 24th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CLARETS

SHIPPED BY

P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

		Ordinary. Rates. Qts.		Pts.		Special. Cash Rates. Qts.		Pts.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	Per doz.	11	2	6	2	10	0	5	8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	"	13	0	7	0	11	8	6	4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	"	13	0	7	0	11	8	6	4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	"	15	12	8	6	14	0	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	"	19	0	10	0	17	0	9	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	"	27	0	14	8	24	0	13	0
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	21	4	13	0	19	0	11	8
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	"	34	8	20	0	31	0	18	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	"	42	8	23	8	38	0	21	0

CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

		Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	Per lb.	1	8½	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	,, ,,	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMEN HAL)	,, ,,	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,

in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes. & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TERRIBLE CONSOLIDATION.

Be on your guard. All the Human foes have brought attack conjointly. Small-pox, Plague, Influenza, Ague, and all types of fever in conjunction with Lung and Throat Votaries vying with one another to swell the Death Roll. Don't lose heart and face them with

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
ST. MARTINE'S PULMONARY BALSAM. Per Bottle, Ans. 8 and 14.
But before you go out, take the assistance of
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE. Per Case, Rs. 1-10.
Because these grimy Visitors pick up Hoary Heads and White Beards.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Zooma Musjid, {F. S. MADON & CO.} BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE CLEARANCE SALE

OF

THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows :—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1	12	0	PEKOE "	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG "	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

ON

TUESDAY THE 1st MAY, 1900,

AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE.

ATTRACTIVE, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL PROGRAMME.

LADY NURSES

in Living Pictures.

GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Dress Circle ..... ,, 2
Pit Stalls ..... ,, 1

Box Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

AN ALFRESCO DANCE

WILL BE HELD

On the TENNIS COURTS of the

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

On FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have ADMITTED my son, Mr. KHAN MAHOMED MUNJEEBHOY, as a PARTNER in the FIRM of MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY and Co., from the 1st of Kartik sud, 1956, 4th November, 1899.

MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowner's Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 1st May, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive the Report of the Committee for the Year 1899.

(2). To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the Committee of the Association for the Year 1900, in accordance with Rules V and VI; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 20th April, 1900.

HIGH COURT

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882

and

In the matter of the AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPG., and WG. Coy., Ld. (in Liquidation).

C. A. TURNER ..... Official Liquidator.

PURSUANT to an order made herein by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE in chambers, on the 20th day of April, instant, NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors and shareholders of the abovenamed Company that an application will be made on behalf of the Official Liquidator abovenamed to the Sitting Judge in chambers in the High Court on Wednesday the 2nd day of May, next, for discharging the Official Liquidator and sanctioning the remuneration of Rupees 3,000 payable to him and for appointing another person as Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company and any Creditor or Shareholder of the Company may appear on the said Application as he may be advised.—Dated, this 21st day of April, 1900.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co.,
Official Liquidator's Attorney.

FOR HOT WEATHER.
HIMALAYA ICE BOXES.

ZINC LINED and fitted with wood drainer and ICE BREAKING SPIKE.

19 by 13 by 14 inches .....Rs. 18.
18 by 12 by 13 ,, ... ,, 16.
12 by 8 by 9½ ,, ... ,, 10 (no Drainer)

THE GENERAL AGENCY,

CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
,, FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 ,, ...	3	4
,, BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3	4
,, Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
,, CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or he price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases prematurely and unsuccessfully operated. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 5. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Consultations always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS HALL to be SOLD entirely or its Furniture. Excellent opportunity for good business. Situated in public thoroughfare. Apply "G. D." care of this Paper.

---

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
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RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

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J. BLACKHALL,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich tabe ornaments, rich drawing room carpet and rugs, a handsome strong Cottage piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, &c., &c., the property of W. R. BROWNE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome stroog dog cart in very good order.
1 strong built office shigram.
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1 bay Arab quiet in harness.
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Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

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1 English-built cabriolette with patent adjusting body and rubber-tyre wheels, in good order, with a brown waler mare, perfectly quiet, and a good saddle horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BANGALOW AT MATHERAN.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the fully furnished bungalow or the land and out houses known as the "Chalet" at Matheran. It has a large verandah all round with mosaic floor and zinc ceiling and corrugated iron roof, has one drawing, one dinnig and four bedrooms with bathrooms attached.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25 April, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 282 of 1899.

Haji Essak Haji Ayub .....Plaintiff
vs.
Rahibai and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from N. M. Cama, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court and in pursuance of directions contained in the Consent Decree made herein on the 15th day of February 1900, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at the hour below mentioned the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Don Tar Street or Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, admeasuring 84 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 11 and now under Ward No. 2638 and Street Nos. 230-32 and bounded on or towards the East by the Don Tar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house now or lately belonging to Hajee Jaffer Curriance and on or towards the North by the house now or lately belonging to Memon Ahmed Ebrahim.

LOT No. 2 AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mirza Ali

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RY. INCLUDING R. M. RY.

WITH the approval of the Board of Directors Mr. W. HARVEY, Engineer-in-Chief, R. M. Ry., has been APPOINTED to officiate as AGENT of the Company during the absence of the Undersigned on leave in England on urgent private affairs.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 20th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

ADVERTISER, an ENGLISHMAN in a purchasing business which necessitates much travelling and bazaar work all over India, is OPEN to take up, and work with his own concern, two or three good Agencies from European firms only. Address

"BETA,"
Care of "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3 Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900, JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 22—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Riviere	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DOCTOR MENIST

SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85 Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 7-44m., 8-10a. Low water, 1-39m. 1-36a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Tapti Valley Railway Company, Apollo Street, 4 p. m.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 6, p.m.

DEPUTY SHERIFF.—Mr. W. Lane, First Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Sheriff of Bombay in place of Mr. Liebschwager, deceased.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LIMITED, Pharmaceutical Chemists of Bombay, branches at Cumballa Hill, Byculla and Poona, have been appointed chemists to H. E. Lord Northcote.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CITY TRUST.—It is stated that the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke will act as chairman of the City Improvement Trust during the absence of Mr. W. C. Hughes on leave to Europe. Mr. S. Rebsch will be appointed to act for Mr. Burke as chairman of the Port Trust during that period.

SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGES.—Mr. R. M. Patel, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, proceeds next month on leave to Europe for six months. During his absence each of the other judges will rise a grade; while Mr. J. E. Mody, barrister-at-law, will act as fifth judge of the Court.

BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.—We are glad to learn that Messrs. Bombay Cycle Agency, of Church Gate Street, Bombay, who have depots all over India, have been honoured with a Diploma of Appointment from H. E. Lord Northcote, authorizing them to style themselves Cycle Agents in Ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AT BOMBAY.—Mr. N. Macleod Assistant Taxing Master, has been appointed Official Assignee at Bombay in place of Mr. C. A. Turner, retiring on pension. Mr. E. Wilkin, deputy Registrar, Appellate Side, has been appointed Assistant Taxing Master in Mr. Macleod's place; while Mr. K. F. Mody has been appointed Deputy Registrar.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p. m., to-day, the following papers will be read:—"Statistics of suicide in Bombay during the year 1899," by Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel, and "Ethnographical Notes on the Wadars Caste, in the Pandharpur; Taluka, of the Sholapur District," received from the Collector of Sholapur.

DILKHOOSH CIGARETTES AND THE TRANSVAAL WAR.—As will be noticed from an advertisement on another page an agency for Dilkhoosh cigarettes by Messrs J. B. Johnson & Co., a well-known firm of London, has been opened in Bombay at 18, Bank Street. It is decided to give four annas per every thousand cigarettes sold to the Transvaal War Fund, and it is hoped that the Bombay Agency will be able to dispose of a large number of cases.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Scipio		Handel
Lancers	Hadson Hall		Bucalossi
Serenade	Ein Abend in Toledo		Schmeling
Selection	Carnivalia		Williams
Spanish Waltz	Cordova		Gomez
Spanish Dance	Spanischer Tanze		Schmeling

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE BY A MAHOMEDAN.—Yesterday, at the Mastan Tank, Bellasis Road, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of one Jan Mahomed Dadoo, a Mahomedan mill-hand, aged seventy years. The deceased lived at Telil Moholla. He had been suffering from illness for the last four or five months, and was heard to say that life had become a burden to him. He was missed from home on Friday evening, and his body was subsequently found floating in the Mastan Tank. The jury returned a verdict that he had committed suicide by drowning himself.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Rahiman, an old offender, was charged with stealing a wooden chair, of the value of Rs. 2-8, belonging to Samson Joseph, a contractor. The evidence showed that, on Sunday morning, while the complainant was at work in a house, at Grant Road, the accused made off with the chair, which had been placed on the verandah. The accused was arrested on the following day by a policeman, doing duty at Khetwadi, while he was carrying the chair on his head. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.—Our Rajkot correspondent writes:—A commission, consisting of Khan Bahadur Ardesir, a late Naeb Dewan of Junagurh, and Mr. Vandrawandas, once a member of the Rajasthanik Court, has been appointed to settle matters between the Rajkote State and the Lodhika Talukdar Azam Harisinhji with reference to the land of the latter alleged to have been utilized and affected in the construction of the Laipuri Water-works about three or four miles from Rajkote.—The case in which a late constable of the Agency, Mr. Jhaweridas Khodidas, is charged of stabbing Azam Hippa Wala, Talukdar of Sanala, in the platform of the B. B. & C. I. Railway station at Wudhwan, comes before the Criminal Sessions Court of the Agency on the 1st proximo.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gannon charged one Aboo, a Mahomedan, with the theft of Rs. 4 belonging to Isaac Solomon, a butcher, residing at Dongri. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, prosecuted. The complainant stated that the accused, who was on visiting terms with him came to his place a fortnight ago, and stayed with him for the night. On the following morning the complainant missed Rs. 4 from the open drawer of his table, and suspecting the accused to be the thief he reported the matter to the police. A few days after the accused was arrested by Inspector Gannon, who found from inquiry that there was enmity between the parties owing to the accused having refused to give evidence in a police court case on behalf of a friend of the complainant. The accused was discharged, and the complainant fined Rs. 15, which were ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

A NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Bhagia Mari and Tulsi, woman, were charged with selling minor girls of the Mang caste, Chandri and Gangi; and Balia Bhagoo, Amina woman, and Salay Mahomed Juma were charged with buying the minors for an improper purpose. Inspector Power conducted the prosecution; the last three accused were defended by Mr. Sealy. The evidence showed that the girls were aged 11 and 13 years respectively; and that the first was under the protection of her sister Jani, in Poona, and the other girl lived with her brother Mahadoo Sadar. The first two accused kidnapped them from Poona, and placed them with the last three accused, from whom they borrowed Rs. 3 for their wants, and absconded to Poona. His Worship convicted the first two accused and sentenced them each to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The other three accused were discharged for want of sufficient proof.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, at the Esplanade Police Court, on the body of a Mahomedan, named Abdul Rahiman, aged thirty-five years. The deceased kept a teashop and resided at Null Bazar. On the evening of the 18th instant, he was going to a funeral accompanied by a relative and while passing along the Girgaum Back Road they were knocked down and run over by a runaway horse in a side-gutter. The deceased was seriously injured on the head and picked up unconscious. But his companion escaped with a slight injury. The deceased was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the following day. Rama Bhana, a coachman in the service of a Mahomedan merchant, deposed that on the evening of the day in question he was driving his master's victoria to the stables, when his horse took fright by the noise of another carriage coming from behind and bolted away at a furious pace, knocking down the deceased and his companion, a girl of nine years and two other persons. The coachman tried to stop the horse, but in vain. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mrs. Hipwood was charged, at the instance of Mr. Roger Laming, with criminal intimidation. Mr. Lalcaca, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant. Complainant stated that, since his occupying the house in Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, in part of which Mrs. and Mr. Hipwood lived, he and his wife had suffered continual annoyance. On the 22nd instant, when he came home, he found his wife in a state of collapse through fright. On a previous occasion, defendant assaulted him and his wife in the presence of a friend and threatened to kill them; and she had also made attempts to break open his door. Complainant thought that neither his nor his wife's life was safe. Defendant was living in the floor above his. Complainant said he had a literary occupation, but he was not attached as present to any newspaper. The magistrate said there was nothing to show what caused Mrs. Laming to shut herself up in her room, but the evidence showed that an assault had been committed by the defendant on the complainant. He fined her one rupee, and bound her over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for three months.

THE POST OFFICE OF DAMAUN.—Our correspondent writes:—Since the post at Damaun began to be closed (last November) at 3 p. m., instead of 5 p. m., people found it very inconvenient to put up with this change and to post their letters in time, and a complaint about it having been made to the present Governor, Lieutenant Nuno Campos, his Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Valentine de Costa Campos, Chief of the Treasury, and Mr. Mincher Perozsha Dadysetna, a proprietor of Varkoond, paid a visit to the Post Office yesterday (22nd) evening, and after enquiring as to the wants from the Acting Post Master Mr. Leopoldino da Cunha, expressed his desire that the post, as before, should not be closed before 5 p.m. Of course, alteration in the present time cannot be made on the *ipse dixit* of the Governor without the order of the Post Master General of Goa, under whose immediate orders the Post Master of Damaun acts, but it is hoped that the Post Master General of Goa will at once sanction the alteration. It may *en passant* be stated, that it is a scandal that whereas people of Udwada, Pardi, Bulsar and Surat obtain their letters and newspapers from Bombay on the same day, the people of Damaun have to wait for the same until the next day.

THE POSSESSION OF MINORS.

A POINT OF LAW.

BEFORE Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Holdway, Superintendent of Police, charged one Parbati, woman, under Section 373 of the Penal Code, with obtaining possession of two girls, Dewali and Karson, both minors, with intent to employ them for immoral purposes. Mr. Holdway conducted the prosecution; while Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Godinho, appeared for the accused.

Evidence for the prosecution was called to show that the accused lived in Bombay; that some time in February last, the mother of the accused, Devali, brought down to Bombay, from Ahmedabad, the girl Devali with the object of employing her as a domestic servant, and put her up at the house of the accused. A few days after her arrival Dewali was taken by the accused to a house of ill-fame in Bombay, which the girl kept visiting every day, her money being taken by the accused, who, in return, kept her in her house and fed and clothed her. In March last, another girl, named Kurson was also brought to the accused's house for improper purposes; and the accused was said to take both the girls to the house in question. The accused, in her defence, admitted having allowed Dewali to put up in her house, but denied having ever taken her to the house referred to for an immoral purpose. On the contrary, she said that when the girl expressed a desire to go to the said house with her, she told her to desist from doing so, but the girl, nevertheless, went there of her own free will. Accused denied taking any of the girl's money except four annas a day for her board and lodging.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said he had a point of law to urge in support of his contention that no charge could be framed against the accused on the evidence that had been recorded. The accused was charged with obtaining possession of the minors, but the evidence produced on that point was not sufficient to prove the nature of the possession contemplated by the section. The Calcutta High Court had in two cases decided that possession, as used in the section under consideration, meant a complete possession and control of the minor's person, obtained under a distinct arrangement come to between the parties that the minor's person should be for some time completely in the keeping and under the control and direction of the party having the possession. Anything short of that would not satisfy the requirements of the section. In the present case, there was no evidence to prove any agreement, but there was evidence to show that the girl Dewali was a free agent, with liberty to go wherever she liked. The utmost that the prosecution had proved was that the accused had offered food and shelter to a girl who to her knowledge was living an immoral life. But that was no offence in the eye of the law. Consequently even if the court believed every word of the evidence for the prosecution, it could not, under the existing law, frame any charge against the accused. Mr. Taleyarkhan said the action of the police was praiseworthy, but they had placed in the dock the wrong person, for Dewali, the mother of the accused, was the proper person to have been prosecuted.

The magistrate said he had decided not to frame any charge against the accused, as there was not sufficient evidence to prove possession according to law. There was no doubt that the girls had led an immoral life, but the prime mover in the business appeared to be the mother of the accused. It was she who brought down the girls to Bombay and put them up at the accused's house when she must have known that the latter was leading an immoral life. There was no doubt that if the accused did not actually goad the girls on to an immoral purpose, her evil example had corrupted the girls. But that was not enough to put the accused on her trial. The court hoped that the action of the police in rescuing the girls from further misery and in prosecuting the persons whom they believed to be guilty, would have a salutary effect on the parents of the girls as well as on the girls themselves. The accused was ordered to be discharged.

POONA PANJRAPOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter, dated 7th April, 1900, I have to say that the following gentlemen from Bombay have kindly promised to give the subscriptions mentioned before their names towards the maintenance of the poor animals of the Poona Panjrapol.

The generous ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, who have been thinking much of Poona and on whose help the Panjrapol is still living, have still kept back. It is to them in special that I appeal that they would come forward and assist the institution in time.

	Rs.	as
Amount previously collected	2,621	8
Sha Bhimjee Shamjee of Bombay	301	0
Sha Thokarsee Shamji of Bombay	151	0
Sha Hiraji Khetji of Bombay	151	0
Sha Makumbhaee of Bombay	151	0
Mr. Jamsetjee Jehangirjee Lala, General Merchant, Cawnpur	10	0
Total Rs.	3,385	8

—Yours, &c.,

PESTONJI LIMJI,
Honorary Secretary.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	5	1	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	2	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	7	54
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	2	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	4	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	5	15
G Mahim and Worlee	13	3	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	25	41
Total	72	49	251
Total plague deaths to date	72,974	62,338	
Same date last year	69	65	183
Small-pox	14	7	
Cholera	1	0	

MORTALITY FOR THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,985 as against 2,139 during the previous week. Of the total number 467 died from plague, and 50 from small-pox. The total number of deaths during the corresponding week of last year was 1,350, while that of deaths recorded from plague was 471.

BANDRA.

There were 5 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 23rd instant.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

PICTURES FOR THE ACADEMY.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE LONDON THEATRES.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

MR. DRAPER paints a classical subject for the Academy, a subject dear to the old poets of Greece and Rome, Aurora commencing the day, flinging open the portals of the East, and letting light stream in upon the sleeping world. A girlish figure—the light of perpetual youth in her eyes—she stands, facing us in the cool morning air. One gate of the East she has flung right open; with extended arm she has pushed it back. Leaning against the other, her hand high over her head, she pauses. The floor on which she stands, the floor of heaven, as it were, is cool and wide, and scattered with the flowers which are the emblem of this forerunner of the sun. Behind her, far away and down below, the mountain tops emerge in indistinct purple masses from the purple mist of the valleys beneath; the sky overhead is crimsoned with the dawn, and higher still are ranges of opal clouds, green and blue and purple and saffron. The light is growing in the East. The heavy gates of burnished bronze are all carved with emblematic figures of the planets. On the gate already opened the head of Sleep is seen in high relief. Mr. Draper has also a landscape, a rock-bound creek, with a calm, full, unbroken sea ebbing from the shore, catching the reflections of the yellow rocks in its moving tide.

Mr. Llewellyn has portraits for the Academy and the New Gallery, all conceived in a scheme of colour lower and handled more freely and with greater certainty of touch than we find in earlier work. A three-quarter length of a lady, in a bottle-green dress, seen under a full black cloak with dark red lining, is a very dignified portrait. The face, more than comely, handsome, has an expression at once pleased and thoughtful—a dignified portrait, with just a little touch of coquetry in the purple orchid which relieves the dark of the glossy, abundant hair. In his second canvas thern is marked simplicity of treatment. The interest of the face, which is of great beauty, suffers from no competition of ornament or accessory. The simple dress is black, relieved by a scarf of lace, which crosses the square-cut bodice and, half wound round the arm, is held in the hand with an attitude at once easy and natural. The high-backed Jacobean chair in which the lady sits seems at first a little strangely chosen. But it has its fitness. The portrait is of Lady Delamere. The head of the house of Lord Delamere held the post of Mayor of Over, Devonshire, for generations, and this was the municipal chair, till the last Mayor, who was a Cholmondeley, was made first Lord Delamere.

Mr. Melton Fisher also has this year devoted himself to portraiture, and sends a group of three girls—sisters—of comely English type, like, yet different; portraits obviously, and yet so pleasantly arranged for composition as to make a charming picture as well. He has placed his sitters in the broad light of the conservatory, the range of azalea blossoms behind them giving colour, and supporting the different qualities of white in the silk and muslin of their draperies. One girl, in the centre of the composition, looks straight out of the canvas, as if in the act to speak, the face full of intelligence; the second, to the left, listens, thinking of what has been said; the third will have her say by-and-bye. The whole group is peculiarly happy in giving the impression, to the spectator that he is himself in the composition though out of the frame, the fourth of a parti carre. Mr. Chevalier Tayler has latterly chosen subjects of church ceremonial, which have attracted him from motives that do not always appeal to their painters. He seems to eschew processions and banners, and occasions of hierarchical pomp. This year it is a group of young girls, gathered round the altar-rail, receiving their first communion. Through the gauzy texture of the veils you see the young faces; for some are kneeling, some upright, one holds the little lace-covered board to catch the crumbs of the sacred wafer. The old priest, a venerable figure, stands within the rails holding the chalice in his hand. The effect of the picture is of absolute sincerity, the colour scheme simple, the key light and the effect very broad. Mr. Arthur Hacker has several protraits, and one ambitious picture of which the sentiment suggests no less a master than Georgione. It is indeed, such a subject as might have in spired the great Venetian colourist. A sunset sky, full of melancholy evening light, green and ssffron, with tinges of pathetic red, a range of low mountains purple in the evening light, but the foreground full of the glow of warm sunshine; and here two girls in sumptuous costume, seated on the grass, lose and neglect the dreamy hours. One pauses to draw the bow of her violin across the strings, her eyes closed as she waits to listen to the music with which her mind is filled. Her draperies are partly of the richest orange, partly of a paler yet full yellow, and the reflection on neck and throat are all of this golden shade. The other girl, not so young and with a queenly type of face, listens lazily. She, too, is sumptuously attired, her full-skirted and full-sleeved robe, rich with blues and purples and crimsons, all brought into tone by the flush of the evening light. The subject—so far as story is concerned—counts for little; the representation aims not at anecdote, but at mood; the suggestion of luxuriant ease, glowing and voluptuous colour, the sadness and yet the glory of the evening light.

All Oxford men, whether they have attended the Slade lectures or not, will be delighted with Mr. H. G. Riviere's "In the Golden Days"—they will all understand it. The Magdalen Eight are out, and their coach on the towing path is shouting his vigorous reproofs. Sound of wind and limb these young athletes look and though this is by no means an ideal crew, a typical crew rather, their cox, in the familiar red blazer and red cap of his college, may be satisfied with them on the whole. The coach, probably is not. Number 5, a red-haired undergraduate of the most satisfying proportions, keeping time and pulling a good stroke, is evidently not rowing in good form. The coach is intolerant of screwing. Perhaps it is as well we do not hear the shouted comment, as he rides along the path on that old crock of a horse which is so useful for this work and so unlikely to be requisitioned for South africa. Two spare men—spare, only in the sense of not being in the boat—keep themselves in training by running along the path way. It is a broad, sunny, silent evening, and, this truthful view of the Oxford meadows, of river, of the burst of young life, will make the picture popular even with those who may not appreciate the difficulties the painter has met and mastered.

Madame Melba has generously agreed to sing at a War Concert which is being organized for the 19th prox. by the Orchestral Association, whose President Sir Arthur Sullivan, will conduct. The Orchestral Association is a confederation of most of the best players in our concert and theatre bands, formed rather more than six years ago with the comprehensive object of "the protection of the best interests of orchestral musicians." It is not precisely a trades union, as may, indeed, be gathered from the fact that among its Vice-Presidents are Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Sir Frederick Bridge, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir George Grove, Sir John Stainer, and a dozen well-known conductors. It does not order strikes; but it has, nevertheless, been able more than once to exercise quiet though powerful influence in cases of hardship to which individuals would otherwise have had to submit. For its War Concert on May 19 the Association will certainly be able to collect a first-rate orchestra, and Sir Arthur Sullivan may be trusted to avoid in his programme a mistake into which so many other conductors have fallen of almost wholly discarding British music. Another war performance is also being organized for mid-May at Drury-lane Theatre by Madame Cellini, a well-known professor of singing.

There was nothing whatever new in the Philharmonic programme on Thursday night, M. Gorski once more playing Max Bruch's violin concerto in G. Minor, which he performed at these concerts under the composer's direction some years ago, and Mr. Lloyd, who sang Becthoven's "Adelaide," and Walther's Prize Song, now making his final Philharmonic appearance. The same violin concerto was played by Miss Shinner at the Stock Exchange concert on Tuesday, when also there were no novelties. The Stock Exchange Choir sand with much care and finish part songs by Smart, Edwards, Calcott, and others. At Madame Marchesi's last concert that accomplished vocalist sang Jensen's song cycle, "Dolorosa," and with two of her pupils took part in a selection from Cesar Franck's so-called oratorio, "Ruth," written more than half a century ago, but never yet performed in its entirety in public. At the concert of that gifted pianist, Madame Frickenhaus, the second set of Brahms's "Love Song Waltzes," was revived, and she played, among other things, two movements from the delightful "Petite Suite" of Borodir, and a Gigue by Nawratil. The winter concert season is, however, now drawing to a close, for the last orchestral concert of the series was given at the Imperial Institute on Wednesday. The Crystal Palace concerts come to an end to-morrow.

Dr. Richter has definitely resigned the office of Hofkapellmeister, and has thus brought his 25 years connection with Vienna to a close. He, of course, takes the pension to which his long services in the Austrian capital entitle him, but he has announced his intention of henceforth residing in England.

Although the time for entries for the choral contests at the Paris Exhibition has been extended, and competitors are no longer bound to sing exclusively in French, it is very doubtful whether any of our leading English choirs will be tempted across the Channel. A Welsh choir has, we believe, entered, and there is a talk of sending a choir from the West of England. But this is all. For one thing, the expense of taking a choir of 50 to 80 voices to Paris at Exhibition time will be considerable; and for another there is little to be gained by it. In 1878 Leslie's choir visited Paris, of course at their own expense, and very easily carried off the first prize at the International competition. But the honour was almost a barren one, and two years later this famous choir was disbanded.

Faithful to his custom of introducing into his Shakespearian repertory plays of the poet that have suffered undeserved neglect at the hands of our managers, Mr. Benson has followed up his recent production of "Richard II." with a revival of "The Tempest." "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Twelfth Night," its more immediate predecessors in the present series, cannot be said to be very familiar to audiences in these times; but the glorious dream of Prospero and Miranda in the Enchanted Isle has not been visibly presented in the regular way upon the London stage since the now far-off days of Phelps and Charles Kean. This fact would in itself impart a special interest to last night's performance; but the play was on the whole very creditably acted by Mr. Benson's Company; and, though the mounting was not of the dazzling and overpowering kind, it was sufficiently picturesque for the tastes and needs of the judicious admirers of the poet. Contrary to the practice of actor-managers in the past, Mr. Benson has assigned the part of Prospero to another member of his company, and taken to himself that of Caliban. His impersonation of the monster, however, lacks something of the imaginative spirit, though certainly not wanting in force, is eccentric rather than impressive. The love passages, on the other hand, between Mr. Frank Rodney as Ferdinand and Mrs. Benson as Miranda were rendered with true poetical grace and fervour; and Miss Kitty Loftus made a very sprightly Ariel. Mr Weir as Stephano, and Mr. Sweete as Trinculo give effect to the traditional humours of those personages. The songs and choruses by Hayden, Linley, Taubert, Arne, and Sullivan were introduced with the aid of Mr. Stedman's choir; and the dances, assigned to Madame Brown's Company, which are of a rather elaborate kind gave pleasure to a large and enthusiastic audience.

At her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday night the, hundredth performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was reached. There is little to add to the description of Mr. Tree's beautiful production that was given on the first night of its presentation, unless it be to say that the action of the play has quickened generally, and that the actors and actresses show a marked improvement on the first conception of their respective characters. The play was again received with enthusiasm. It may be followed later in the season by either "The Tempest" or "The Merchant of Venice."

Mr. Beerbohm Tree has now seriously taken in hand the question of his next production, which, is to be a version of Washington Irving's story, "Rip Van Winkle." As the basis of his adaptation, Mr. Tree will rely upon Joseph Jefferson's acting edition, and for any additions and alterations introduced into it he himself will be responsible. Of the scene in the Katskill Mountains, much in the way of a magnificent spectacle is, it need hardly be said, to be made. For such a display the unusual size of the stage at her Majesty's offers, it is manifest, exceptional opportunities. Equally certain is it that, as Rip, Mr. Tree will present a remarkable and picturesque figure. Indeed, it would be difficult to name an English actor possessing a personality more strikingly fitted to the character than his. For the role of the severely-tried and quick-tempered Mrs. Rip, Miss Lily Hanbury has been engaged. That young actress's devotion to art and self-abnegation will thus receive a chance of being made apparent by her appearance in the last act as a woman of middle age. Mr. Franklyn McLeay is to undertake the part of Nicolas Vedder, and Mr. Gerald Lawrence that of the youthful lover of Rip's daughter.

Unquestionably London has been far too long deprived of the services of Eleanora Duse whose regular appearance among us at least once a year we had begun hopefully to look upon as a settled thing. But health considerations and Continental engagements have unfortunately been sufficiently potent to keep her away, and the performances of one of the greatest if not the greatest of living actresses have thus been a closed book to Londoners for a considerable period. The cheering intelligence reaches us, however, that the present season may be illumined by a visit from Signora Duse, who has recently opened negotiations with that view with one of our leading actor-managers. Unhappily his arrangements hardly admit of his falling in with her wishes, but another theatre has already been placed at her disposal, and there is now a fair prospect that the suggested visit will take effect.

On Tuesday week Mr. Martin Harvey reappeared at the Prince of Wales's as Don Juan. The step was taken, however, against the wishes of his medical adviser, who strongly insists upon the young actor giving himself further rest. Having regard to all the circumstances, Mr. Harvey, consequently, has decided to terminate the run of "Don Juan's Last Wager" on Saturday. The theatre will then close for a couple of weeks. Meanwhile contracts have been drawn up, although they are not yet signed, for its reopening at Easter with a piece wherein music plays a prominent part, which some years ago enjoyed great prosperity at this theatre. At the Adelphi Mr Robert Taber finds himself in like case to that of Mr. Harvey, for "Bonnie Dundee" has failed to hit the popular taste with the force originally expected of it, a new play must accordingly be got ready as rapidly as possible to replace the present one. At Drury Lane we are promised about the end of next month a powerful romantic drama, entitled "Marsac of Gascony," wherein the author, Mr. Edward Vroom, is to sustain the leading part. The piece was read to the company on Friday and at once goes into rehearsal. A trial performance of it was given some months ago at Birmingham by arrangement with Mr. William Greet, who then held the English rights.

The next production of the Elizabethan Stage Society will perhaps be the boldest of all Mr. Poel's ventures. The Society proposes to give in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Saturday afternoon next, a representation of Miltons' Samson Agonistes. Wanting though it is in action, Comus has been played with the aid of music and scenery on the London stage well within the memory of the present generation of playgoers; but from the days of the poet downwards

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £100—13-16d—3-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... £111 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. securities ..... £14 "
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 3-8 "
Do New York ..... 59 3-4 "
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25·19—1-2
Do New York ..... 4·88 3-8+3-8
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent., unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 1/2 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. "
Copper Braziers £87-10—Arrival—1mani.

FREIGHT.—Coals Cardiff to Bombay via Canal Rs. 16.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with rates unchanged from yesterday but with a quieter feeling which became more evident as the day wore on, and credits, which have been so persistently refused at 1s. 4 3-16d, were sought after and placed at this rate to the amount of about £30,000—though Banks, taking them all round, were by no means keen to accept this lower rate.

In forward Telegraphic and Demand, 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d. respectively was offered from July to December, while in one direction June might also have been done, but this afternoon it is doubtful whether 1s. 4d. demand would have been given for any delivery.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. to 15-16
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 7-32d. to 3-16
3 months' sight Francs	1·70 1-4 to 1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	" 143 1-2
Japan do.	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 1-4 and declined during the day to Rs. 96 3-16 at which there were buyers at the close.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Steady with but little doing and few alterations in prices.

Leopold S. and W. Co.		Rs. 171
Manockji Petit	do	" 1,785
Queen Mills	do	" 500

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady with almost nothing doing.

COALS.—The market is unchanged from its firm position both ready and forward, with however only a limited business passing. In Bird's a small line was done at Rs. 13-8 January to June next year, and 400 to 500 tons of Deshaghur placed at Rs. 16-8 for May shipment.

SEEDS.—The market for Gingelly is firm at yesterday's rates at which business was done, while Linseed is in strong demand at higher rates, "bold" being quoted at Rs. 8-13-0 and small grain from Rs. 8-9-6 to Rs. 8-10. For April-May "bold" grain is named at Rs. 8-11-9

CASTORSEED. is firm with buyers at yesterday's rates, Rs. 38-8. April-May Rs. 39.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm with a fair demand at yesterday's rates.

POPPYSEED.—Steady with buyers at Rs 8 per cwt.

SEEDS London quotes—

Brown Rapeseed	40s. 9d
April-May, Humburg, sellers, dull.	
Linseed	50s.
April-May, Dunkirk buyers and firm.	

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales, 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 9,000. Surats nil. Spot 5 31-32 1,—2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb
5·20	5·16	5·9	4·36	4·23
—1-32	—3-64	—3-34	unchanged	

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	6,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
" to Continent	1,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 13-16 unchanged.
Futures month of July	9·32 "
" of October	8·19 plus 4

The market is quiet with rates rather easier and holders of ready cotton willing to accept slightly lower prices. The demand, both from Exporters and Mills, can only be considered a small one, the former having taken some 800 bales, the latter taking about the same quantity.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bengal Fine ready	220	May	217	Jan. (1901)	173
" F. G. "	213				
Broach Fine "	235				
" Good "	230		May (1901) Rs. 201		

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	145
Barsee and Nugger	3
Berar W.	152
Total Comras	300
Dholleras	39
Coompta and Dharwar	233
Westerns	328
Bengals	1,103
Total	2,013

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	3,986
Linseed	9 389
Rapeseed	11,394
Gingellyseed	40
Poppyseed	11,060
Castorseed	2,794
Itlee	18,756
Myrabollams	8,003

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 7th April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	1,69,446	5,17,002	10.	6,86,723
	...	...	...	7,52,9898
Decrease				Rs. 55,266

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 14th April, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,056	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	54,717	56,976	...	2,259	51,138	...
Parcels, &c.	1,93,052	1,03,130	89,922	...	12,75,210	...
Goods						
Other earnings	5,488	10,792	..	5,304	...	33,592
Total for week	2,53,257	1,70,898	82,359	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	36,86,232	23,93,476	...	...	12,92,756	...

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 31st March 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	4,55,000	7,000	5,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	277	4	346
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	13,33,039	58,31,697	62,293	72,27,029
Total for 13 weeks...	14,40,039	62,86,697	69,293	77,96,029
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,877	3,93,998	4,054	4,20,919
Per mile of Ry do.	69	176	3	251
Total to corresponding date do. ..	16,29,829	44,19,581	82,604	61,32,017
Increase for the week				Rs. 1,48,981
Do. to date				" 16,63,912

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HODGKINS—DONAGHEY—April 7, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, N-W P, by the Rev J H Cockin, Chaplain, Frederick Michael Hodgkins, P W D, Punjab, son of Major H C Hodgkins, to Katherine Mary, eldest daughter of W J Donaghey, Esq, Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Akyab.

WADLEY—HUNTER—April 9, at Trinity Church, Azamgarh, by the Rev D Arnold Canney, assisted by the Rev W B Collins, Alfred John Wadley, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, to Isabel Daisy Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late H D Hamilton Hunter, of Cavan, Ireland, and Superintendent, Railway Police, Bengal.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1900.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN did well to call the attention of Parliament to the grievous sufferings of vast numbers of the population of India from the effects of famine. To do this it was necessary that he should embody his proposal in a motion taking the form of a demand for a searching inquiry into the causes which impair the cultivators' power to resist the action of famine and plague. It was easy to dispose of this particular suggestion by calling to mind that the resisting powers of the population, or the want of them, in the presence of famine, have been inquired into with great care and competence by two Commissions appointed for the purpose. There has also been a Commission to inquire into the conditions under which plague prevails, but no one has hitherto suggested that the Indian, or any other population, can be rendered immune to plague by any improvement of its economic conditions. Sir William Wedderburn was quite justified in dwelling on the fact that, with five million people on the relief works, the Mansion House Fund fell short by two-thirds of the charitable contributions in 1897, when the need was far less. He suggested that an Imperial grant should be given to assist those people who are not able to avail themselves of the Relief Works, and also to provide the peasantry with cattle and seed so as to be able to provide for the tillage necessary to take advantage of a return of the rains. We note with pleasure that Lord George Hamilton acknowledged the value of the latter suggestion, and promised that if it should be found that the resources of the Government of India would not suffice for the purpose, or that owing to the stringency of the Indian money market, funds could not be obtained without difficulty, the Imperial Government would give help by way of loan. Mr. Samuel Smith went further afield and suggested that a remedy could be found for famine by a comprehensive system of water storage for irrigation. Irrigation was formerly greatly neglected in India, but for the last twenty years works have been carried out on an immense scale, and there is now very little room for further extension in this direction. In the last Budget Lord Curzon succeeded in getting an addition to the sum set apart for irrigation works, already allotted by the Finance Minister. It would be premature to say that irrigation has reached its limits, but the margin in which anything can be usefully done is now very restricted. We should have no objection to the appointment of Lord Curzon for another term of office as urged by Mr. Smith, if this innovation could improve matters and render India less liable to famine when the monsoon fails. The seconder of the motion insisted that a moderate land-settlement—such as the Permanent Settlement has given Bengal—would relieve India from half her troubles, a vast extension of the irrigated area delivering her from the rest. Lord George Hamilton had no difficulty in showing that, while the State receives an infinitesimal land revenue in Bengal, the ryots pay 50 and even 70 per cent. of the produce in rent. In no other part of India is the rental so high.

Sir Lewis McIver and Sir Muncherji Bhownuggree seconded an amendment expressing sympathy with the people of India in their present sufferings, but leaving it to the Government of India to carry out any modification of the Land Tenure which experience may show to be likely to mitigate the effects of famine and epidemic disease. This amendment was carried by a large majority, but it is well to note that both the mover and seconder expressed the deepest sympathy with the sufferings of our people. Sir Muncherjee was at one with Sir William Wedderburn in urging that the Lord Mayor of London should hold a great meeting on this subject and that the Government should make a national grant in aid of the distress in India. Mr. J. M. Maclean went further than any of the other speakers in blaming the Government and especially Lord George Hamilton and Sir H. Fowler for their optimism which led them to regard recurring famines as merely "Acts of God." He also denounced the Government for putting an end to freedom of speech among the officials in India. Lord George Hamilton could only parry this home-thrust by asserting that Mr. Maclean wished the Government to encourage insubordination among public servants. Unquestionably the silence imposed upon all grades of officials has a far-reaching effect which leaves the public and the Government alike without information that it is very important should be known. Mr. Thorburn, a man high up in the Civil Service, was deprived of his promotion, and his official career brought to a close, because he spoke freely of the oppression practised in the commandeering of followers when expeditions beyond the Frontier were ordered from Simla. There can be no doubt that the *corvee*, for it is nothing else, from the districts adjacent the Frontier, is as baneful and as hateful as the *corvee* in Egypt for the carrying out of public works. It is even worse, for while the fellaheen were not taken beyond their own province, and were able to procure food from their villages, the cultivators in the North-West were exposed to innumerable hardships beyond the Frontier, where their lives were in constant danger from the bullets of the tribesmen. It was to the interest of the Government itself that such a grievance should be made known that it might be redressed. The distinguished public officer who had the courage to make it known was harassed and denounced as if he had done a disservice to the State. He had, however, the satisfaction of seeing in his retirement that in sacrificing his own interests he had been instrumental in putting an end to the incessant recurrence of frontier wars, of which the levying of transport animals was one of the objectionable features. It is possible that the unexpected energy of the resistance of the Afridis, which showed the military authorities that the play was not worth the candle, had something to do with the unwonted spectacle of three years of unbroken peace on the frontier.

It is as well that while having to cope with famine on a scale exceeding anything yet seen in this century, the Government of India are not burdened with a continuation of the expeditions against the wild tribes which, under former Viceroys, were such costly and precarious annuals. The Member for Cardiff did not even allude to this source of waste and anxiety in the North-West. Yet he declared that the attitude of the people of India is one of despair at the heavy taxation which they have to bear. The salt-tax is too heavy, as is also the land-tax, while the resources of India are mortgaged to England. If English capital be still further invested in the development of the resources of this country, the remittances of interest will become still heavier; and it is not given to every one to see how the land-assessment or the salt-tax can be reduced if the Government is to spend largely and even lavishly to support five millions of the famine-stricken on relief works. With the military spirit in the ascendant on all hands, it is scarcely to be hoped that we can escape a still further rise in the expenditure on preparations for war. Under existing circumstances a reduction of taxation is not within the sphere of practical politics. Sir Henry Fowler, evidently, took that view. He challenged Mr. Maclean to show from history that India had ever before been so humane, just and liberal a Government as that of British India, or one that had done so much for the improvement of the social, moral and physical conditions of the people. There is no objection to this fact being stated in view of a criticism which assumes that India is being impoverished and ruined by an extravagant and unsympathetic Government. But a retort of the kind is open to the observation that the apologist seems to assume that the Government is so perfect that there is no room for improvement. No Government that ever existed can dispense with criticism which is the strongest stimulus to the endeavour to attain perfectibility. There seems to be no reason to believe that, as a whole, the land assessment in India takes from the people more than the preceding native Governments. But there may well be exceptional instances of over-assessment. Where such exist, the inequality should be redressed, Lord George Hamilton admits as much when he says that he would be very sorry to assert that there are no cases of over-assessment in India.

THE Edict of the Empress-Dowager of China on the subject of the treatment of foreign missionaries came too late. A week ago to-day Her Imperial Majesty issued an edict ordering the Viceroys and Governors of Provinces to warn popular organisations to refrain from acts of hostility against Native Christians and to punish severely such acts. To-day we learn that, on Saturday last, the Boxers, the principal of the popular organisations referred to, massacred large numbers of Chinese Catholics. Paotingfu or Paou-ting Foo, the scene of the tragedy is the chief town of the Peking prefecture, and has for sometime past been the centre of Boxer operations. Early in February our Shanghai contemporary warned both missionaries and the Chinese authorities of impending troubles and the necessity of dealing promptly with secret societies of the kind. It then asserted that large tracts of the provinces of Chihli, which includes Peking and Shantung, had become dangerous for Native Christians and wholly unsafe for foreigners of any nationality. Although our contemporary recommended urgent repressive measures it admitted that the trouble was highly ramified and would certainly be difficult of extirpation. Owing to the negligence of the provincial officials the Boxer rebellion has spread over scores of counties. One of the principal causes for apathy in dealing with these people is their declaration that the Boxers were only against the foreigner, and the Chinese masses remained quiescent in the belief that Imperial rescripts notwithstanding it was the intention of the Empress-Dowager to drive all "foreign devils" into the sea. The Shanghai paper declared that unless the high authorities were given clearly to understand that they were fully intended to suppress the Boxers it was morally certain that the current spring "would witness a rising such as foreigners in China has never seen before. The whole country from the Yellow River to the Great Wall will be a blaze of insurrection which will not only annihilate every foreign interest of every sort, but will drive the foreigner out of Peking and Tientsin which it is not difficult to foresee." Whether Saturday's massacre is the prelude to this great development ime wil show. The local Boxers, or Yiho Ch'uan, were initiated in Cnihli last year by emissaries sent by the Parent Society in Shantung and to the number of eight hundred made their head-quarters in Paotingfu, living in a walled hamlet just outside the town. So long as they were occupied in organising themselves, seeking recruits, and collecting swords, spears and fire-arms—mainly revolvers—and had no time to make any disturbances on a large scale, the district magistrate merely closed his eyes and ears and ignored their existence. He trusted that the Boxers would not organise any riots against the Christian villages in his jurisdiction, that he might escape trouble and censure from the Viceroy at Tientsin. But no sooner had the Boxers got everything ready for taking the field than they began to menace the safety of several Christian hamlets near by, which had long expected trouble and had repeatedly notified their dangerous condition to the district magistrate Sieb, but in vain. At last when matters culminated in a decided attempt to storm a Christian village, the district magistrate was compelled to appeal to Tientsin for help. This news getting to the ears of the leaders of the Boxers, a strong party of them visited the magistrate's *yamen* and demanded his apology and also funds and supplies in aid of the holy cause. Glad to escape so easily he yielded up all they wanted. A General Officer was sent to investigate and so far as we know was still investigating when the disturbances of Saturday last took place. That the Boxers are a formidable organisation may be gathered from the note appended to our telegram of this morning.

THE report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces for 1898-99 shows that although the year was free from actual scarcity, the shadow of both past and impending calamities hung over it. Good progress was made in the preparation of working plans in both circles, especially in the Southern Circle. Plans are in hand for 6,541 square miles in the Northern Circle, and all eight divisions are now under the regime of working plans, though only two have received the sanction of Government. In the Southern Circle seven plans, covering an area of 1,345 square miles, were sanctioned. Plans are in course of preparation for 2,226 square miles, whilst there are only 388 square miles in Chanda and Balaghat, which have not yet been taken in hand, and in these areas the matter is of no immediate urgency, there being little or no demand on them. With regard to demarcation 274 miles of new line have been marked out, during the year in the Northern Circle, which includes the resumption of areas encroached upon by malguzars of forest villages. In the Southern Circle only eighteen miles of new line have been demarcated. The cost works out to Rs. 2-14-0 per mile in the Northern Circle and Rs. 5-11-0 in the Southern. The cost of repairs works out at about two annas and five annas respectively. It is impossible to expect that expenditure will be uniform, but inasmuch as the cost in the Southern Circle is about double that in the Northern the disparity is conspicuous. Considerable difficulty was experienced in protecting these vast areas from fire owing to the short rainfall, which ceased early, and during the hot season unusually strong and continuous winds prevailed. There were numerous incendiary fires in Raipur, and the Chief Commissioner thinks that is a blot on the administration of that division to remove which no effort should be spared. These outbreaks are not new developments and reflect no more on the present officer than his predecessors, but there is no apparent reason why such offences should be more difficult to deal with in Raipur than elsewhere. The general increase in departmental fellings in both Circles is due partly to the substitution of departmental for private fellings and partly to the brisker demand following on the more prosperous condition of the country. Notwithstanding a very large reduction in the amount of free grants the total output shows a considerable increase. There was a better sale for the large timber from Allapilli in Chanda, and the demand, for plague disinfection, for Kutni lime greatly increased the sale of fire-wood in Jubbulpore. It is to be hoped that the measures for the "rehabilitation of the iron-smelting industry on more or less modern lines" will have more success than the attempts which have hitherto been made to crop up this decaying industry. The fact that there was a large increase in the output of iron ore is encouraging. Both Circles show a substantial surplus, more than covering the deficits of the two preceding years. This recovery unfortunately is not likely to be maintained; the return of famine in a severer form than before, and the necessity for liberal concessions in the matter of fodder and grazing, as well as of minor produce, must again make great inroads on the forest revenues. But in assisting distressed agriculturists the Forest Department fulfils one of its most important functions.

THE death of the Duke of Argyll removes a striking personality long known in political and literary circles. His Grace recently has been little before the public, his advanced years compelling him to seek retirement. At an unusually early age he became known as an authority on theological and political matters and no important debate took place in the House of Lords in which he did not take part. He occupied various offices in the Cabinet, and held the appointment of Secretary of State for India from 1868 until 1874. When the Irish Land Bill was before Parliament in the early eighties the late Duke devoted a great deal of attention to the subject, upon which he wrote and spoke much. He was a strong supporter of Mr. Gladstone until the latter became a convert to Home Rule. From 1886 his Grace was a Unionist, and at the commencement of the campaign against Home Rule his eloquence was constantly directed against that ill-fated measure. The Duke was a man of great energy, and contributions on geological subjects and the Darwinian theory from his pen frequently appeared in scientific journals. He died at the age of 77 and is succeeded by his eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, who married the Princess Louise.

THE VICEROY pays a short visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Lahore. His Excellency will arrive at Lahore shortly, will visit the Fort, and will leave at 7-30 p.m.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has received from Lord Mount Stephens for credit to the Bombay Branch, Famine Relief Fund, the sum of £500.

LAST evening the members of the Bombay Musical Union gave a concert in the Novelty Theatre, the proceeds being in aid of the Presidency Famine Fund.

THERE seems very little doubt but that the Ceylon Turf Club will fall into line with the Calcutta and the Western India Turf Clubs, in the proposal which has just been made to alter the definition of a pony.

MR. A. A. APCAR has been appointed an Official Measurer to the Calcutta Turf Club with effect from the 1st instant.

INCLUDING soldier's children, 24 British soldiers have been sent for treatment to the Pasteur Institute at Paris since 1st July last.

ALTHOUGH it is too early to prophesy concerning the probability of the monsoon, on the whole the signs are favourable. The usual telegraphic reports will be received from Zanzibar and the Seychelles about the middle of May.

MR. W. RENOUF, C.S., has relieved Mr. A. H. Rose, Divisional Judge, Ferozepore. Mr. Rose takes charge of the census arrangements of the province at once.

THE Royal Norwegian armour-clad Norge was recently launched from the Elswick shipyard, Newcastle. Her length is 290ft. breadth 50ft., with a displacement of 3,850 tons. She carries 23 quick-firing guns and two torpedo tubes, and has a speed of 16 1-2 knots.

THE following officers are permitted to retire from the service:—Lieutenant-Colonels C. Massy, Commissioner, Punjab; and Faure Field, Military Department; Majors N. Perkins, B. Cracroft and O. Heyman, Indian Staff Corps; and Colonels Stoker and Jayaks, Indian Medical Service.

ALMOST daily during this week a new village has been infected with plague in the Nawashahr tehsil of the Jullundur district. It is now reported that the village of Thandian has become infected, and that there were three seizures and one death there on the 19th instant. This village adjoins the infected villages of Khatkar, Kalam and Bhut, and has a population of 634.

CAPTAIN C. P. DOWN, Assistant Commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted temporarily to Lahore, proceeding at the end of the month to Hazara to act as Deputy Commissioner, vice Colonel H. P. P. Leigh, C.I.E., appointed to act as Commissioner of Peshawar in the room of Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., proceeding on privilege leave.

WHILE the actual number of persons on famine relief in the Punjab shows some decrease, the famine area seems to be spreading. The Lahore district, which has so far been exempt, now figures in the relief returns of the "Punjab Gazette," and Karnal makes the fifth district of the Delhi division where famine works are in progress. The figures for the week ended April 7 are as follows:—Daily average number of relief workers in Hissar 66,392, in Rohtak 25,924, Gurgaon 7,016, Delhi 2,106, Karnal 5,949 Multan 696, Lahore 617, and Shahpur 6,722.

IT is feared that another disaster to the mail carriers has occurred on the Gilgit road—two dak runners conveying the Gilgit mail who left Minimerg on the 8th instant, have not been heard of since. The runners carrying the Indian daks for Gilgit did not see any, trace of the men or the mail bags. It is, therefore, feared that the unfortunate men were overwhelmed by an avalanche. Since the 7th instant the weather was stormy all along the road to Gilgit. The wire was broken in several places, but has been rapidly repaired. The Post Office has had bad luck this winter; this is the third or fourth disaster in Kashmir territory.

THE latest returns show further increase of 156,000 in the number on famine relief, which now totals 5,300,000. The principal rise has been in Native States. Hyderabad and the Bombay States show an increase of 38,000 each and the Punjab States 26,000. In Bombay the number has increased by 18,000, in the Central Provinces by 23,000 and in Berar and Ajmere by 10,000 each. The Punjab alone shows a decrease of 15,000, probably due to the recnet rains. There is no change in the general situation. The distress continues most severe in Rajputana and Bombay and is aggravated by the great scarcity of water and fodder, and there is undoubtedly considerable mortality in certain States. With the completion of the harvest operations an increasing demand for relief must be looked for till the regular rains arrive. The good harvest in the North-West Provinces and Bengal have kept prices from rising.

IT is now reported that Korea offered a firm opposition to the Russian demand for a concession of land at Masampo. Russia, it is added, withdrew the demand, and substituted a request for a piece of ground within the foreign settlement of Masampo. This request has been granted, and the question is considered settled.

IT is announced by an Army order that the Queen has approved of the formation of four regiments of Cavalry, to be designated respectively "Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Dragoon Guards," "Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Dragoons," "Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Hussars," and "Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Lancers."

IT is stated that Lord Londonderry has sold his Seaham and Sunderland passenger and coal line, which includes seven miles of railway extensions, rolling stock, stations, engine and waggon building works, &c., to the North-Eastern Railway Company for the purpose of extending their Durham coast railway, now being built, and which is expected to be opened in two years. It is stated that the price paid is over £100,000.

VISCOUNT CURZON, Treasurer of the Household, has been applied to, as the member for the Wycombe Division of Bucks, by the Premier Cricket Club of High Wycombe, to arrange, as in previous years, a House of Commons cricket match with that club. A reply has, however, been received from Sir William Walrond, M. P., chief Ministerial Whip, who states that in view of the large number of members who are now in South Africa, it has been decided that no House of Commons cricket shall be attempted this year.

SHORTLY before five o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the fitting shop connected with the Heysham Harbour Works. Strenuous efforts were made to cope with the flames, which were fanned by an easterly breeze, but it was impossible to save the fitting shop, which was burned to the ground All its contents, including two locomotive engines which were undergoing repair, were destroyed. The effect of the fire will be to interfere with the progress of the harbour works and to throw a large number of skilled artisans out of employment. The damage is roughly estimated at £5,000.

THE Naval Appropriation Bill was reported to the House of Representatives from the Naval Committee at New York on April 5th. The Bill carries an expenditure of 61,219 916 dollars, which is the largest amount ever reported in the House. It recommends the construction of two sea-going coast line battleships of 13,500 tons each, three armoured cruisers of 13,000 tons each, and three protected cruisers of 8,000 tons each. The majority of the Committee on the question of armour say that the best obtainable armour at present is, according to all naval authorities, the so-called Krupp armour which every nation is using. The Committee believe that it would be little short of disloyalty to recommend any other than the best armour. The minority have presented a report against excessive payments for armour.

MR. NORMAN Pritchard, who has gone home to uphold the honour of India on the cinder path, will first run in the Championship Meeting of the A. A. A. at Stamford Bridge and his fortunes will be followed with very considerable interest by all who have seen him perform in this country. It will be interesting to see how the new conditions both atmospheric and under foot, will affect our Indian Champion. As regards the cinder path Mr. Pritchard ought to find himself better suited than on our asphalt-like grass courses, but the chief trouble will be, we fear, the change of atmosphere and the consequent difficulty his trainer will experience in getting his man's wind right. It will be remembered that when the English team went over to America they went to bits entirely owing to the change of climate, and the Yankees on their first visit were none too fond of the English climate and at Henley crews from other countries have not found it quite suit them at first. Mr. Pritchard, however, is of a very robust constitution and with any ordinary care and luck should manage to step on to the track as fit as we have seen him do at our Indian meetings.

A CERTAIN notorious Nizam, the head of a second gang of dacoits, formerly one of the principal members of Jabri and Lashi's band, and which has been infesting the Province committing 20 or 30 dacoities and several murders, as our telegram stated, was shot dead on the 19th April. Since the smart capture of Jabrie and his gang, now safe in the Lahore Central Jail awaiting trial, Mr. Kennedy, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has been engaged following up Nizam and on last Thursday morning got a telegram from his Assistant Deputy Inspector, Abdulla, that the dacoit had been tracked down to a hut outside a village about ten miles from Kasur, and that they had formed a cordon round the hut. Mr. Kennedy unfortunately had got a touch of the sun, which has now necessitated his taking leave, and was too ill to move, but Mr. Cocks, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Isemonger, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Atkins, Deputy Commissioner, started for the scene. They all went well armed, as Nizam was known to be a desperate character and the possessor of a gun. As matters turned out, however, they arrived too late. Nizam after shooting and wounding two constables, had mounted his horse, which he also had inside the hut, to make a dash for freedom, but in doing this he struck his head against the lintel and was thrown violently. He managed to get away on foot his horse following him, but the Police fired and hit him and after going on for about 200 yards he dropped and died in a few minutes.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS EVACUATE BUSHMAN'S KOP.

RUNNING FIGHT ALL DAY.

GENERALS BRABANT AND HART NEAR WEPENER.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Reuter in a telegraphic despatch from Maseru, of yesterday's date, states as follows :—

The Boers evacuated Bushman's Kop during the night.

The forces under Generals Brabant and Hart had a running fight all day.

They are gradually advancing along the Basuto border, and will bivouack to-night eight miles from Wepener, where the besiegers did nothing to-day.

THE FIGHTING AT DEWETSDORP.

AID SENT TO RUNDLE.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, the 23rd, says General Rundle reports that 25 of the Worcesters are missing, 53 were sent with wood to an outpost after dark and only 18 of them returned.

The Eleventh Division under General Pole Carew, besides two Brigades of Cavalry under General French, were despatched hence yesterday to assist General Rundle and reached Karriefontein with little opposition.

The casualties reported are two killed and nineteen wounded, including Captain Prothero, of the Welsh, whose wounds are mortal, and eleven missing.

General Pole Carew with the Mounted Infantry seized Leauwkop, a high hill, a few miles from last night's position, which the enemy evacuated hurriedly leaving some rifles and ammunition.

OPERATIONS OF POLE CAREW'S DIVISION.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Reuter wires from Leeuwkop on the 23rd, that Pole Carew's division yesterday advanced in two portions, starting simultaneously east and south of Bloemfontein with the object of driving the Boers from their line of defence south of the water-works.

Dickson's Cavalry Brigade made a wide detour to the left, Alderson's Mounted Infantry chiefly Canadians operating on the extreme right.

Stephenson's brigade on the left drove the Boers from their kopje, while Alderson outflanked Leeuw kop on extreme Boer left, which was found evacuated this morning.

Dickson met with opposition and was unable to complete his flanking movement. The Boers were not in great force but their retirement will probably result in the evacuation of the kopjes commanding the water-works which Commandant De Wet is reported to hold strongly.

THE REAL BOER STRENGTH.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The "Times" correspondent at Lourenco Marques states that the two Republics at one time had 105,200 men in the field and still muster 80,000.

He adds that the Burgher lists were deliberately falsified to deceive the British intelligence department.

REBELS SENTENCED.

Three rebels from Sunnyside have been sentenced at the Cape Town Sessions to five years' imprisonment and twenty-four others to three years' imprisonment.

A NEW POST FOR GENERAL WARREN.

General Warren has sailed from Durban for Cape Town.

It is understood he has been appointed Military Administrator of Bechuanaland.

A BIG GUN FOUNDRY AT PRETORIA.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from Lourenco Marques, stating that foreign experts have equipped a foundry at Pretoria for manufacturing big guns, the first of which has already been despatched to the Free State.

ARRIVAL AT HOME OF TROOPS FROM THE CAPE.

Many troops who took part in the Spion Kop battle arrived at Southampton to-day. They were delighted to hear the laudatory mention of them in despatches and said that unless the position had been evacuated the force would have been annihilated. They all spoke in the greatest praise of General Buller.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The following casualties have occurred in the Indian Contingent in South Africa :—Died of disease, at Ladysmith, Private W. Murfin, 1st Devonshires; at Pretoria, Assistant Surgeon Jackson, 21st Battery.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

It has been decided that families in India of soldiers permanently invalided from South Africa will be sent home by private steamer.

A NEW FIELD MARSHAL.

SIR DONALD STEWART'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

General Sir Neville Chamberlain has been promoted Field Marshal.

[Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, who was born in 1820, the son of Sir H. O. R. Chamberlain, entered the Bengal Army in 1837. He obtained his Captaincy in 1849 and was promoted Major in the same year. He became Lieut-Col. in 1854 and Col. in 1857, and was made Major-General in 1864. In 1866 he was promoted Lieutenant-General, "for distinguished services." He became General in 1878. Sir Neville Chamberlain served throughout the Afghan War of 1839-42 and was wounded. He was in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843 and the Punjab Compaign of 1849. He was Brigadier Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force from 1854 to 1864 and A.-D.-C. to the Governor-General. He served in the Indian Mutiny at the siege of Delhi where he was wounded, and for his services there he was gazetted C. B., and was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty the Queen. He was engaged in the Umbeyla Campaign of 1863 and was again wounded. In the same year he was gazetted K. C. B. In 1866 he was made K. C. S. I., and in 1873 he was gazetted G. C. S. I. He was appointed a member of the Council of the Governor of Madras in 1875 and was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army from 1875 to 1881.]

DEATH OF DUKE OF ARGYLL.

The Duke of Argyll is dead.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

THE BOXERS THE CULPRITS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Boxers (a secret society) massacred large numbers of Chinese Catholics on the 21st inst., near Paotingfu.

[Our missionary friends in the province of Shantung, says the "Chinese Recorder" to hand yesterday, are certainly living in perilous times. The "Boxers" are threatening them on every hand and while no foreign missionary has suffered violence—so far as we know—since the lamentable death of Mr. Brooks, yet the Native Christians have endured untold persecution, have been mulcted in fines of fifty taels or more each in places and been robbed and plundered, the Chinese officials quietly looking on. Soldiers have been sent to various places, but with strict orders not to make trouble with the "Boxers." A friend writes that the Empress-Dowager is trying to protect the missionaries under one wing and the "Boxers" under the other. We scarcely think, though, that she has the missionaries "under her wing." At the same time she is afraid to have them killed or driven out for fear of international complications. A note from Dr. Porter, of Pang-chuang, received just before we go to press, states that Rev. Dr. A. H. Smith and Mr. Chapin have gone to Chi-nan Fu to consult with Mr. Campbell in the matter of the "Boxers."

A Chinese Military officer of high rank, belonging to General Nieh's Army Corps which constitutes the "Right Corps" of the Grand Army of the North, under the Generalissimo Jung Lu, confidently assured a member of the staff of the "North China Daily News" that no less than one-third of the 12,500 men of the Husheng, or Glorified Tigers' Corps raised by Prince Tuan, father of the Heir-Apparent, early last year as a special body-guard of the Empress-Dowager, have joined the ranks of the Boxers' Society since the beginning of February last, and others were still joining in large numbers at the time of our informant's departure from Peking a fortnight ago. For this purpose a branch association of the Boxers was established in the suburbs of Peking just before the Chinese New Year, evidently with the approval, if not connivance, of the Commander of the Corps, Prince Tuan himself. The members of the Corps are all picked Manchus between the ages of 20 and 35, and armed with Mauser magazine rifles, Prince Tuan being so far advanced in his ideas as to see the immense superiority of modern weapons of precision over the old-fashioned arms still in vogue in the Chinese armies. Prince Tuan is a true soldier and the most warlike of all the Princes of the Imperial House. Yu Hsien, the notorious ex-Governor of Shantung, also is his protege.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The new London newspaper "Express" publishes a message, which the journal has received from the German Emperor, wishing success in its aims in the promotion of the international good-will.

His Majesty adds, "My first hope is the preservation of the international peace, and my second hope is for the consolidation of the existing good relations between Germany and Great Britain."

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES IN GERMANY.

A meeting was held to-day in Berlin of the representatives of the leading financial and industrial firms under the presidency of Herr Koch, the President of the Imperial Bank, when it was decided to appeal for contributions to the Indian Famine Fund.

Four hundred thousand marks were subscribed by those present.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

A further notable reduction is recorded in plague in Bengal, this week, the deaths having dropped from 465, last week, to 393 this week, in Calcutta, and from 1,390 to 835 in Bengal. Elsewhere throughout India a little change has occurred, the most notable features of the week's returns being an increase from 73 to 107 in the number of plague deaths in Aden and a reduction from 627 to 530 in Bombay City.

LEAVE TO OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

It is notified in modification of previous orders that Officers of the Indian Service may be allowed leave to the extent of two per regiment, while staff and departmental officers may be allowed leave under the usual conditions. Officers of British service may be granted leave on very urgent private affairs by the Lieutenant-Generals commanding.

THE WEATHER.

Extraordinary weather prevails in the north-west of the Himalayas; the ground here to-day being white with hail.

ASSAULT ON SOLDIERS BY NATIVES.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

The Bankipore correspondent of the "Englishman" reports that a murderous attack took place on three soldiers on Friday evening at Shahpur, close to Dinapur. Three privates of the Munster Fusiliers, driving in a ticca gharry quietly along the district road, were attacked by a large crowd armed with lathis and heavy brickbats, the persons in the crowd shouting "Doctor Sahebs hai, maro." The gharry becoming completely wrecked, the soldiers abandoned it to rush for the barracks, two miles distant. Two of them succeeded in forcing their way out of the crowd. Both were badly wounded by the mob. On reaching the barrack search parties started to look for the third. They searched all night, and found him early on Saturday lying senseless in a ditch, left for dead. His head and face were battered in and his clothes covered with blood. All three are in hospital. The latter is in a critical state. Near the same place, on Thursday, a party of native ladies, related to the non-commissioned officers, 18th Native Infantry, while driving, were attacked, assaulted, and abused. Their clothes were torn and their jewels were stolen. Eight of the ring-leaders have been arrested and fully identified, four of them having been engaged in both the assaults.

STRIKE OF DURZIS IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 23.

At a meeting of the Lucknow durzis, usually held at this time of the year, to decide who of their number should go to Naini Tal for the season, it was decided that rather than submit to disinfection ordered by a recent notification to be applied to natives on their way up at Rainbagh they would return. This decision was acted on, and three leading dress-making establishments found themselves without a single tailor. One firm vainly offered Rs. 5 to each man who would undergo disinfection. Ladies desiring to employ durzis at home have been greatly inconvenienced. This is believed to have contributed to the decision of the Government, published in the "Gazette" to annul the notification.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT AKOLA.

TRIAL OF THE DRIVER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA (BERAR), APRIL 24.

The trial of the engine-driver of the goods train which collided with another goods train at Akola station, on February 2nd last, which has been proceeding in the court of the Assistant Commissioner of Akola, was resumed here yesterday, when after recording the evidence of the Police Superintendent and the statement of the accused, the court framed a charge against the accused under Section 101 of the Railway Act. Seventeen witnesses have been examined by the prosecution, and cross-examination of these witnesses is now proceeding. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister of Bombay, with Mr. Khetkar, of Amraoti, conducts the defence of the driver.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malta arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Island, left here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana, arrived here day-before yesterday evening.

NAPLES, APRIL 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manor, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver	27 3-8

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

During the week ending the 14th instant there was rain in the districts of Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara, and in the Native States of Palanpur, Cutch, Cambay and Rewa Kantha. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Kaira and Thana, have fallen in Deccan Districts and in Ahmedabad, Broach, Dharwar and Kanara, and are stationary elsewhere. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	932,906	969,683
Dependents	240,151	239,476
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	87,373	99,880

The following relief works were started during the week under report :—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Tank at Adroda.

Kaira.—Napa Tank, Traj Tank excavation, Vansar Tank excavation and Gravel-collection for the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Dakor.

Sholapur.—Ballast-collection for the G. I. P. Railway at Washimbi.

Ahmednagar.—Constructing the Bodhigaon-Sakil Road and Metal-breaking on the Khosputi-Ismalpur Road.

Poona.—Constructing a road from Pand to Bhorkas, Constructing a cart road from Khadkala to Bor and Collecting metal on the Junnar-Narayangaon Road.

Khandesh.—Metal-breaking on the Chandni-Kurha Road and Metal breaking at Tamaswadi, taluka Amalner.

Nasik.—Chankapur Tank and constructing the Dholbari Shelbari Road.

Satara.—Constructing the Takari-Islampur Road.

Thana.—Pokhran Tank and Thana-Ghodbandar Road.

The physical condition of the people on relief works and in kitchens is reported to be generally satisfactory.

Poor-houses have been opened at A'nand in the Kaira District, at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District, and at Navapur in the Khandesh District.

The following allotments have been sanctioned :—

Rs. 54,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Kaira.

Rs. 20,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Surat.

Rs. 6,075 for kitchens attached to relief works in Thana.

Rs. 43,000 for poor-houses in Kaira.

Rs. 27,000 for poor-houses in Thana.

Rs. 2,100 for poor-houses in Surat.

Rs. 50,600 for gratuitous village relief in Kaira.

Rs. 25,500 for gratuitous village relief in Surat.

Rs. 14,100 for doles to village servants in Surat.

Rs. 2,250 for doles to village servants in Thana.

Rs. 5,000 for sinking trial shafts for irrigation wells in Satara.

Rs. 1,000 for sinking trial shafts for irrigation wells in Ahmednagar.

Rs. 5,000 for relief works under Civil Agency in Poona.

Rs. 10,000 for Forest Department works to be specially undertaken for the relief of hill tribes in Poona.

Rs. 1,750 for cattle camp in Kaira.

Rs. 350 for grass depots in Kaira.

To assist in carrying out relief measures in affected Native States the Government of India have sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 15 00,000 for the current year. The distribution of the amount is shown below.

	Rs.
Kathiawar States	5,00,000
Jath State	1,00,000
Palanpur State	2,00,000
Thana Circles and small States in the Palanpur Superintendency	1,25,000
Radhanpur State	1,50,000
Dharampur State	1,00,000
Rajpipla State	1,50,000
Balasinor	50,000
Small States, Talukas and Thana Circles in the Mahi Kantha Agency	75,000
Balance with the Commissioner, Northern Division	50,000

The following communications received in reply to inquiries made by this Government have been published for the information of land-holders in the districts of North Gujarat and Khandesh :—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1686-Famine, dated 21st March, 1900, enquiring whether plough cattle are available in this Presidency for export to Bombay and, if so, whether any estimate can be framed of the number that might be procured.

"2. In reply I am to state that Madras, as a whole, does not breed or possess surplus cattle to any appreciable extent, but it is understood that in Nellore and the neighbouring districts cattle are, at present, available in the market for sale of moderate prices owing to deficiency of fodder and that cattle brokers might probably effect purchases there. The cattle in the different parts of the Presidency vary, however, so much that no estimate of any value can be framed in the absence of information as to the size of the cattle required."

Telegram from the Collector of Shahabad, Bengal.

"Your No, 1686, dated 21st March. Five thousand plough cattle could be purchased in this district at Barbampur Fair on 27 instant at about rupees sixty a pair."

Letter from the Collector of Darbhanga, Bengal.

"With reference to your letter No. 1686, dated 21 March, 1900, on the subject of plough cattle required by land-holders in Gujarat and Khandesh, I have the honour to state that no materials are available for forming an estimate of the number of bullocks available for purchase. Serviceable bullocks of average size and height would cost Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per pair. Bullocks of large size can be obtained for Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per pair. A list is herewith annexed showing the chief cattle markets of this district, but there are no large cattle centres. Purchases would have to be made in small numbers from small dealers.

"List of Cattle marts in the Darbhanga District.

Name of Mart	Name of Thana in which situated.
1 Horilputti	Darbhanga
2 Semri	Darbhanga
3 Mankauli	Darbhanga
4 Musse	Darbhanga
5 Harbee	Darbhanga
6 Benepan	Bahara
7 Alinagger	Bahara
8 Hathauri	Bahara
9 Bahara	Bahara
10 Machhatta	Madhaabanu
11 Pahutale	Madhaabanu
12 Morbar	Madhaabanu
13 Pandaul	Madhaabanu
14 Aurer	Madhaabanu
15 Basaputti	Benepatti
16 Basauli	Benepatti
17 Lajpari	Benepatti
18 Khirhar	Benepatti
19 Bhagwanpur	Khajauli
20 Khajauli	Khajauli
21 Warisnagger	Warisnagger
22 Charo	Warisnagger
23 Saurmar	Samastipari
24 Chakmahesi	Samastipari

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

His Grace George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, K. G., K. T. P. C., only surviving son of the seventh Duke whose death is announced by Reuter, was born at Ardincaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and, before he had succeeded his father, in April, 1847, had become known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorne he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842 he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son. His brochure, "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year he published "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet he vindicated the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemned the Free Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible. In 1848 the Duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and was favourably received. His Grace was a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, and the Repeal of the Paper Duties. During the administration of Lord John Russell he gave the government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking-up of that ministry, in February 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebucks Committee of Inquiry into the State of the British Army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerstons Cabinet of 1859 the Duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860, was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in Nov., 1854; presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow in Sept. 1855; and was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and he held that position till the downfall of the Liberal Government in Feb. 1874. In the ensuing session he warmly supported the measure introduced and carried by the Conservative Government for the transfer of the patronage in the Church of Scotland from individuals to congregations. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal for the third time in May, 1880, on Mr. Gladstone returning to power. That post he held till April, 1881, when he resigned it, in consequence of a difference with his colleagues in the Cabinet concerning some of the provisions of the Irish Land Bill. In announcing the circumstance to the House of Lords (April 8) he stated that in consequence of certain provisions of the Bill which, in his view, put the ownership of Irish property in commission and abeyance, he had felt obliged to resign his office in the Government, and his resignation had been accepted by Her Majesty. Since that time the Duke has taken an important part, by speech and pen, in political controversy, taking the whig side; especially on the questions of Home Rule and those arising out of the Crofter agitation. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire. In 1866 His Grace published "The Reign of law," which has passed through numerous editions in 1869 "Primeval Man; an Examinaton of some Recent Speculatons fn 1870, a small work on the History and Antquities of Iona, of which island Grace is proprieter in 1874. "The Patronage Act of 1874 all that was asked in 1843, being a Reply to Mr. Taylor Innes;" in 1877 (for the Cobden Club) observations "On the Important Question Involved in the Relation of Landlord and Tenant;" in 1879 "The Eastern Question, from the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin, and to the second Afghan War, 2 vols.; and in 1884 "The Unity of Nature," a work on the Philosophy of Religion; being a sequel to the "Reign of Law," and "An Economic History of Scotland." He is a frequent contributor to scientific journals, chiefly on Geology, the Darwinian Theory, &c. He married first, in 1844, the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland (she died May 25, 1878); and secondly, in 1881, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of Dr. Claughton, Bishop of St. Alban's, and widow of Col. Augustus Henry Archibald Anson. His Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married, in 1871, the Princess Louise.

DEATH OF H. H. THE RANA SAHEB OF PORBANDAR.

The lingering illness of H. H. the Rana Saheb has at last fatally ended. Writing on Saturday a correspondent says :—Yesterday Dr. Deva, the special private physician of his Highness, informed the Administrator of the growing seriousness of his royal patient's condition; the Administrator thereupon proceeded to the palace and there put everything under the State seal. Bhavsingji, the heir-apparent, at once came down here from Bileshwar. His Highness remained unconscious for about twenty-four hours. Ultimately the grand old Rana Saheb expired at 6-30 this evening. The customary installation ceremony took place at sunset.

Our Rajkote correspondent writes :—H. H. Rana Shri Vikarmatji, Chief of the Frst Class State of Porebunder, died yesterday, at the age of 81. He was a strict orthodox and an earnest follower of the Shaiwa religion. He succeeded his father at the early age of eight and carried on the administration of his State till 1886 A. D., when Lord Reay's Government found it necessary to depose him and appoint an Administrator. His Highness had been ill for several months. He had lost his only son many years ago, and will now be succeeded by his grandson Kumar Shri Bhawsinhji, an intelligent prince, who, it is expected, will now be invested with the powers of administration. The offices of the Kathiawar Agency will be closed to-morrow out of respect for the deceased Chief.

His Highness Rana Shri Vikramatji Khimaji was born on the 1st April, 1819. He succeeded to the gadi, 20th June 1831, and belonged to a Jetwa Rajput (Hindu) family, claiming descant from Hanuman, the monkey-god of the Hindus, and possessing authentic records of their history for the last 570 years in Kathiawar. In 1807 the State came under British control. It possesses three harbours on the coast, of which one, Porebunder, has a considerable trade. The area of the State is 636 square miles; its population 71,072, chiefly Hindus, but including 6,741 Muhammadans. The Rana maintained a military force of 14 cavalry, 236 infantry, and 113 guns, and was entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

THE FUNERAL.

Early Saturday morning the whole town was astir and the route fixed for the funeral procession was thickly lined on both sides with people eager to catch the last glimpse of their venerable old king. At about 5 a.m. the space in front of the royal palace was literally packed with mourners, official and non-official. At about 6 a.m. the royal corpse was borne by Girasias out of the palace. Prince Shri Vijay Sinhji acted as chief mourner in the morning, because according to the traditions of Raj, the heir-apparent can take no part in the funeral ceremonies. A number of carts full of grain to be distributed among the poor headed the procession. These were followed by police on foot and mounted. Then came the corpse borne on the shoulders of the Girasias from Chharja. As the procession winded its way through the narrow lanes the sombre spectacle moved the people, young and old, to tears of genuine grief. The corpse was laid on the funeral pyre and Prince Vijay Sinhji applied the fire and the work of dissolution soon began.

THE "SPIRIT BOXER MOVEMENT."

Dr. Porter, of Pang-chuang, writes of the Boxers as follows in the "Chinese Recorder" to hand by yesterday's China Mail :—We are still in the midst of the trial and sorrow of the "Spirit Boxer" movement. Who could have foretold three months ago that such widespread disaster would succeed! One could not have imagined the idiocy or the obdurateness of the Chinese officials.

On the 18th of October, the battle, (between the Boxers and the military) of which I wrote you, stopped for a brief period the progress of the persecutors. For ten days there was an evident paralysis of their plans. During that time the criminal purposes of the Shantung Governor slowly developed. His reply to our earlier appeals were intended for show alone. He degraded the successful leaders in that fight, arrested the constable who had been brave enough to attempt to attack the Boxers in their nest, and whether wittingly or not, allowed the heads of the Boxers to suppose they were authorized in their attacks upon Christians. Then followed in quick succession the attacks upon Roman Catholic chapels and the subsequent successive lootings in Ch'ih-p'ing, Haotang, and Ch'ang-ch'ing, Kao-t'ang, and Ch'ang-ch'ing. As the result of the widespread feeling that the Boxers had a secret order from the Empress, permitting them to do as they pleased, they reorganized very rapidly. Within a month there were twenty districts in Chihli and Shantung full of the raiders who committed daily depredation. When Mr. and Mrs. Verity arrived here en route for Tai-an, it was from great peril that they escaped attack. The higher authorities at Peking at last were roused to a conception of the enormity of the depredations. The overthrow of Governor Yu was a most merciful providence. Yuan Shih-k'ai came as soon as possible, but only early enough to stay the utmost of misery and sorrow. The soldiers from Tientsin arrived in time to prevent the looting of the London Mission in Chi-chow, but not early enough to prevent the looting of one hundred Christian families of Protestants in Chihli. One of our very lovely little stations, the home of a native pastor and the centre of work for nearly forty years, was trampled upon by the wild boars from the forest. Chapel and school and home were wholly despoiled. The loss was very great and the sorrow and despair still greater. Rees' compound was filled with refugees. Our flocks in Kao-t'ang suffered one by one until not a family escaped. Finally the very week that the governor assumed the office, another of our specially happy stations was looted in a frightful manner, in the district of Hsia-chin, although the official had been fully informed of the danger. He made an effort to drive the Boxers from his own district, but none whatever to throttle the rising, although he had soldiers in good numbers. That was the same week that Mr. Brooks was murdered so ruthlessly and his head offered to the way-side god. General Yan has been making an effort to catch up the destruction and awful wrong. But he is hedged about by method and etiquette. The four officials chiefly implicated in indolence and negligence are likely to be replaced. Two fair proclamations have been reluctantly issued. Three men were beheaded by Yu Hsien as a sop to the foreign influence which secured his removal. But, aside from that very few arrests have been made and no vigour shown in an effort to suppress the vast tumult with its terrible meaning. The wonder is that so little harm has come to the four stations of foreigners in the vortex of storm. The despoiled church members, Catholic and Protestant, have stood by their faith with wonderful persistance. Very few have fallen away. A bitter winter has followed the track of the Boxers. We have never known such extreme cold. The New Year is close at hand, and we still do not know that immediate relief is to come. In view of imminent peril not far off, eighty soldiers have come to stand guard through the peril of the New Year quiet.

When all this storm has passed and the sunshine appears again, shall we see the beginning of that new China for which we wait? The Protestant Christians at least will feel fresher bonds of sympathy and the martyr church of Shantung will make a fresh appeal to the prayers and interest of men throughout the empire.

ENTERTAINMENT AT LANOWLI.

A most successful entertainment was given last Saturday, in the Railway Institute, by the young ladies at Lanowli. The room was crowded and the audience most appreciative. The entertainment was in aid of the Lepers Fund, and proceeds will in due course be sent to the Bombay Secretary, Miss Florence Bapty. The entertainment opened with a glee "The Gipsy Chorus," which was well sung. A piano duet followed "The Poet and Peasant," excellently played by Misses Meade and Kersey. Next came an amusing dialogue recited by two little girls in costume, Misses G. Geddes and Saunders. It brought the house down, and the applause was well earned. Miss Potter's rendering of Gounod's "serenade" was very sweet, and the singer has a most pleasant voice. The piano solo "Leider ohne worte" No. 16 Mendelssohn was played with great taste by Miss Alcock, who also gave a bright and crisp rendering of Paderewski's minuet Op. 14. The drills were well executed and closed part I.

Part II. was the Cantata "The Flower Queen" by S. R. Root. The rendering was excellent throughout, Miss E. Alcock, who was Rose, sustained her part very creditably, as also did Miss Alcock who represented Recluse. Miss Connell as Dahlia, and Miss L. Baker as Sunflower deserve special praise, as they brought great spirit into their roles and have good voices. The other soloists were all good. The choruses were most pleasing, and no hesitation in the rendering could be noticed. The choruses of heather bells taken by a number of little girls were especially good, and credit is due to the Misses Alcock and young ladies who assisted them for the agreeable surprise that came over the audience in the bright and sympathetic rendering of the "The Flower Queen" Cantata. The stage was decorated to represent a woodland scene and it was a success.

The programme was as follows :—

PART I.

Glee ..... Gipsy Chorus ..... Weber.

Piano Duet ... Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe.
Misses Meade and Kersey.

Dialogue ..... Geese ..... Childe Pemberton.
Misses G Geddes and Saunders.

Drill ..... Hoops .....

Song ..... Serenade ..... Gounod.
Miss Potter.
(With Violin obligato.)

Piano Solo—

(a) Leider ohne worte No 16 ..... Mendelssohn.
(b) Minuet Op No 14 ..... Paderewski.
Miss Alcock.

Drill ..... Tennis .....

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Cantata ..... The Flower Queen ..... Root

Argument.—The Flowers meet in a secluded dell in the forest to choose their Queen. A person discontented with the world seeks in the same place retirement from its cares and disappointments. The Flowers tell of Love and Duty, and the Recluse, learning that to fill the station allotted by Providence is to be happy, resolves to return again to usefulness and contentment among fellow-creatures.

PERSONIFICATIONS.

Recluse	Miss Alcock
Sunflower	Miss L Baker
Crocus	Miss Meade
Dahlia	Miss Connell
Heliotrope	Miss K Jebb
Lily	Miss M Jones
Hollyhock	Miss G Potter
Touch-me-not	Miss Potter
Violet	Miss Baker
Mignonette	Miss Geddes
Tulip	Miss Jones
Rose	Miss E Alcock

Choruses of Heather Bells, &c., &c.

GOOD NIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT UPADA.

The Hired Transport Upada (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company), Captain A. S. Houstoun, arrived in harbour, on Monday evening from Colombo, which port she left on the 19th instant with the following passengers on board :—Mr. W. C. King, Mr. H. W. Astell, Sergt. T. T. Walker, 5th Dragoon Guards, and two native syces. She has brought Government fittings from the above port. The Upada sailed from Bombay for Durban on the 28th January with horses.

The Australian Club in London invited the delegates now in this country in connection with the Federation Bill to lunch on April 3. Unfortunately most of them were unable to attend, as they were engaged with members of the Government on "most important and pressing business." Speeches were made by Sir P. Fysh, of Tasmania, and Mr. Isaacs, Q.C., Attorney General for Victoria. Referring to fiscal questions, Sir P. Fysh said he believed the first tariff of federated Australia would be a tariff free to all Australasian products and giving a preferential rate to British products as compared with all foreign manufactures. Mr. Isaacs remarked that the colonies asked that the bill which they had adopted, and nothing else but that bill, should receive the Imperial sanction, and they had confidence that there would be no alteration in the measure.

THE FAR EAST.

THE BOXERS.

THE FALSE EMPEROR BEHEADED.

CHINESE INSURGENTS ATTACK AN ENGLISH ENGINEER.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A Wuchang correspondent writes under date Hong Kong 28th March :—Beheaded! Such has been the fate of the false Emperor who has been in custody here for nearly four months. A telegram came from Peking on Saturday ordering his execution, and on Saturday afternoon the order was carried out. To the end, the man protested that he was Kwang Hsu. He has kept the officials, no less than the people, in a turmoil for many weeks. The latest theory about him, which has favour among the Chinese, is that he was a spy sent by the Empress-Dowager to find out the sentiment towards her in Hupeh, and especially among the Wuchang officials. The barbarity attending the execution is such as can only be found among people where fear is the chief motive for keeping the laws. The place selected was the open court between the outer and inner doors of the North Gateway of the city. Hundreds of people crowded the court and the surrounding walls to "enjoy the sight." I heard more than one man, afterwards, bewailing the fact that he was too late for the spectacle! "Usually," one man said, "they give you time to get to the place of execution, but to-day they were in an unreasonable hurry." The body and head were tossed out on a dirtheap, just outside the walls, and "viewed" by thousands of people, large and small. The head was put into a large bowl, and set into a cage, to be hung on the gates of Wuchang and Hankow, as a warning to future pretenders to the throne.

THE "BOXER" CHIEF TRANSFERRED.

Peking, March 18.

Tu Hsien, the former Governor of Shantung, has been transferred to Shansi, where he can stir up a new set of Boxers. His past experience has been mostly in Shantung. For a long time he was Prefect in the turbulent prefecture of Ts'aochowfu. Though a Manchu exercising authority in a section of the country noted for revolts against the dynasty, he soon commanded the respect of the people. Though lately regarded as friendly to the "Long Knife Society" he had a reputation for being dead against robbers and banditti. Coming to his success in establishing law and order, he was promoted to be Taotai in the same part of the province, located at Tonchowfu. Then he became successively Judge, Treasurer and Governor. All along he has maintained a reputation for incorruptibility, but like his predecessor, Li Pingeng, was a foe of foreigners, seeing that they threatened inroads on China's autonomy. The men connected with the "Long Knife Society" and "Boxers" have been won over to the position of defending the dynasty rather than fighting against the dynasty. On this account the Government has been hesitant in restraining these ruffians, as both these men and the Government see the need of checking the encroachments of foreigners. The removal of the Governor to Shansi will not mean greater facilities to the Peking Syndicate or the Russian railway concessions. Yuank'ai is definitely appointed to be Governor of Shantung. He has issued a long proclamation in verse against all disturbers of the peace. His duty to suppress them and his task of satisfying the Germans mean that the governing of Shantung is far from being a bed of roses.

The demand made by five Ministers that an edict be issued against the Big Knife Society and the Boxers, naming both, has not yet been carried out, though we hear there will be compliance very soon. A supposed edict was incorporated in a proclamation of the Viceroy of Chihli, through orders of the Tsungli Yamen. From certain circumstances it looks as if the Edict was issued from the Yamen not the Throne.

An Edict has at last appeared concerning the five men seized over two weeks ago. No one of them is to be beheaded. The Manchu gets off the easiest. The Edict is so worded as not to indicate any connection with foreigners.

THE PEKING MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

met on the 16th to be addressed by Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, on a layman's view of missions. His view was based on a pretty thorough investigation of the question during a tour taken last autumn of several of the ports. The result is a very sympathetic appreciation of the work done by American missionaries. He was specially impressed by the utility of educational and medical work

attacked en route by a band of these insurgents. One of the native assistants, said to be the interpreter, in preventing a savage attack by a bandit upon the person of the Engineer was seriously wounded, but the diversion thus caused enabled the Englishman to escape to Chinchou to the prefect of which he appealed for immediate assistance. A troop of cavalry was accordingly at once dispatched to the scene, the rest of the party were rescued, and a supposed bandit captured by the troopers. It is, however, more likely that the captive was a peasant belonging to Kaoch'iao who had stopped 'to see the fun,' while the real assailants galloped off as soon as help was seen coming.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The Tokyo correspondent of the "Nagasaki Press" announces that the Japanese naval manœuvres commenced on the 25th ult. under the supervision of Admiral Ito. With the exception of two or three men-of-war, such as are stationed in Corea and China or are cruising in foreign waters, all the vessels in Commission and the reserve ships are participating in the manœuvres. The vessels will be put through every phase of tactics connected with blockade, bombardment, torpedo practice, combats between battleships and cruiser, etc., etc. The purpose of the manœuvres is to test the efficiency of the new naval organization, and to afford opportunities to the various commanders to put into practice many new ideas acquired by them during the Spanish-American war. Viewed in this light, the present manœuvres have no political significance. Great secrecy will be observed by the naval authorities to guard against valuable items of information leaking out, or in other words, if the expected results are unsatisfactory, to conceal defects which may reflect on the navy. It is understood that the Navy Department has communicated with the commanders of the foreign squadrons, requesting the observance of the zone set apart for the tactical manœuvres.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Seoul, March 19.—On the 17th inst., the Russian warships Rurik, Rossia and Navirin arrived at Chemulpo. M. Alexieff was on board one of the vessels, and accompanied by the captains of the three warships, he arrived here yesterday, M. Alexieff and the captains inspected various places in the city yesterday and had an audience of the Emperor to to-day.

M. Alexieff will proceed to Japan on the completion of his business at Seoul.

It was recently reported that the Corean Government negotiated a loan of 300,000 dol. from Russia. It, is now reported that the amount of the loans is 3,000,000dol. The latter figure seems to be correct.

The gentleman who was said to be M. Alexieff in the above advice was Admiral Hiltebrandt, Commander of the Russian Squadron. He had an audience of the Emperor at 4 p. m, to-day.

March 21.—The Corean Government has addressed a note to the Japaness Minister requesting that the number of Japanese post offices in Corea should not be increased.

Tokio, March 21.—A Seoul dispatch which reached Tokio this afternoon states that permission to work the Unsan gold mine has now been granted to Mr. Pritchard Morgan. The tax to be paid on the working is 25 per cent. of the profits, and the term of the charter is for 25 years.

Seoul, March, 23.—Four more Russian warships haved arrived at Chemulpo. The Commander-in chief of the Squadron to-day entertained the Korean high officials on board his ship. It is belived that Russia will seize the opportunity to demand the lease of a piece of ground at Masampho. The arrival of the Russian warship is attracting the attention of the natives and foreigners. No men are allowed to land from any of the ships. It is stated that the Russian Squadron will proceed to Masampho in five or six days.

WHAT THE EMPEROR HAS BEEN FORCED TO SAY.

A Chinese Imperial rescript just issued reads as follows:—There is nothing so dangerous to the State and hurtful to humanity at large as ignorance of what should be and what should not be, coupled with a proclivity to interference with the usual order of things. Our sages and wise men have from ancient times to the present repeatedly endeavoured to sound this note of warning to succeeding generations, and have always exhorted their disciples to refrain from criticising the constituted authorities and creating revolutionary ideas, thereby tempting the masses to self-destruction.

As regards ourself, we ascended the Throne when yet an infant and our gratitude is due to H. I. M. the Empress Dowager for her tender solicitude and untiring energy in trying to inculcate the tenets of orthodoxy into our receptive mind. This we must acknowledge has continued for nearly thirty years. When we were given the prerogative of governing the Empire alone we were aware of the difficulties of statecraft accentuated by the crises our Empire was then undergoing; hence our thoughts were filled night and day with the problems which beset us on all sides, due to our anxiety to benefit our people and make our Empire wealthy and powerful. We worked with the more zeal spurred on thereto for fear of failing in our gratitude and duty to the Empress Dowager for the many years of wearisome teachings received by us from her. It was, therefore, our chief anxiety to gather round our Throne men of ability probity, and loyalty to assist us in our Government and show to her Majesty that we desired above all things to emulate the heroic examples given us by our ancestors, and if possible inaugurate a glorious era eclipsing former reigns.

In our search for able and talented men we depended much upon the advice and help of our Tutor Weng T'ung-ho. This man one day strongly recommended to us Kang Yu-wei, who, he declared, possessed talents a hundred times in excess of Weng T'ung-ho himself. We, therefore, trusted in him. What then were our thoughts and the extent of our indignation when it was subsequently proved that this same Kang Yu-wei was secretly seeking to create a revolution, was gathering around him a party of selfseeking and debased men and had very nearly engulfed us in the revolution he intended to launch upon the Empire. He ho had almost fastened upon ourelf the crime of unfilialness towards the Empress Dowager, ruining our reputation and making us a figure of scorn to be pointed at by the fingers of future generations! Kang Yu-wei created a faction whose motto was "Protect and defend China"—"not" protect and defend the Imperial (Ta Ts'ing) dynasty. His intention, moreover, was to inaugurate a Republic in place of the Empire—to have a President in place of an Emperor. But the moment we got an inkling of these plots we hastened to throw ourselves upon the protection of the Empress Dowager and urgently besought her Majesty to come to our rescue and assume the reins of Government in our behalf. By this means only did we eventually succeed in getting safety and exchanging danger for peace.

Unfortunately, in the meanwhile, Kang Yu-wei and his desperate associate Liang Ch'i-chao (ex-Editor of Chinese Progress—Translator) had succeeded in avoiding their righteous punishment and had escaped beyond seas. But they have not rested content with the ruin they had created but secure in a foreign land are still trying to raise revolution and discontent by their essays and treasonable publications. When T'an Chung-lin, Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, confiscated the home of Kang Yu-wei the other day, he got hold of a large quantity of correspondence and documents written by Kang Yu-wei and the members of his revolutionary faction. Among some of these captured papers the traitor T'an Tze-t'ung (son of T'an Chi-hsun, ex-Governor of Hupeh, and chief of the six Martyrs to Reform—Translator) was styled "President" and other revolutionary terms which made our hair stand up on end in horror when reading them!

Now we know that the majority of our officers and people in Pekingard the provinces hate Kang Yu-wei and his desperate associates for their treason, but there are also some, say, one or two in a hundred or thousand, amongst our people who have been stirred and influenced by the writings of these traitors. It is to such men then who are ignorant of things that should be and who desire a change in the present order of things that we specially appeal in this decree, and whom we would now earnestly warn. Happily with such traitors out of the way, the rule of the Empress Dowager ever since the autumn of last year has been peaceful and all our Ministers, high and low, in the Palace and out of the Palace have all lived harmoniously together. But Kang Yu-wei and his faction still continue to write treason, trying to make themselves out to be Reformers as opposed to the Conservatives who are against them, not knowing that our Empire rests on a solid base, the sovereigns of which, reverentially observing the rules of government laid down by our sainted ancestors, sit on an eternal foundation.

We are still earnestly seeking to make our Empire wealthy and powerful, but we now depend upon the substantial and solid advice of her Majesty which has for its aim the protection of our borders and friendly intercourse with neighbouring States. Once more we hereby exhort our officers and people of whatever degree to avoid being influenced by the treasonable writings and pernicious propaganda of Kang Yu-wei and his associates, and we would warn our subjects that the laws of the land are exceedingly severe upon all traitors and such as follow Kang Yu-wei's doctrines of so-called Reform. We have been recently informed that this man and Liang Ch'i-chao are still trying to obtain proselytes and followers and are travelling from place to place along the maritime provinces on their mission of revolution. We hereby command our Viceroys and Governors to keep a careful watch upon these men and use every means to capture them. They are further commanded to proclaim heavy rewards to all, irrespective of rank, who shall be able to capture either one or both of the traitors and to promise in our name extraordinary promotions in rank to the successful captors. If it be impossible to capture the traitors alive let them be killed and upon due proof being presented the rewards in store will be just as great as if the traitors had been taken alive.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

SENSATIONAL NEWS.

It is evident that the country is gradually being roused to a condition of considerable excitement regarding Russian policy in Korea. A Tokyo dispatch to an Osaka journal declares that the movements of the Russian warships in Korean waters during the past few days require the close attention of the Japanese nation, seeing that alarming news is being continually received by certain authorities in Tokyo. It is beyond question, the dispatch declares, that the object of the movements of the Russian vessels is to obtain a naval station between Vladivostok and Port Arthur in order to protect the line of communication between the two places. (It will be remembered that our London correspondent as long as last November reported that a rumour to this effect prevailed in Europe.) The dispatch goes on to declare that the Russian Government has failed both by diplomacy and by a demonstration to attain a lease of Masampho. Russia, therefore, having now come to the conclusion that it is impossible for her to attain her object by peaceful means, it would appear that she has decided to forcibly occupy that part of the Korean territory suited for the purpose. It is even reported that the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Asiatic Squadron is in receipt of instructions from St. Petersburg permitting him to occupy a port, and he is said to have decided to do so. The dispatch goes on to say that it is specially significant at the present juncture that a British subject should have obtained a concession to work the Inzan gold mine, which it is thought may have been granted because of direct or indirect Russian assistance, Russia desiring to implicate Great Britain before the move she contemplates actually takes place. However that may be, diplomats who are on the alert expect every moment the receipt of news that the Russian Squadron has occupied a port in Korea.

It may be pointed out, however, that if Russia takes such action, it will be a direct defiance to both Great Britain and Japan, and also a breach of Conventions with both Powers, Great Britain is engaged elsewhere, but her fleet is practically free, while it is not likely that Japan would allow the gauntlet thus thrown down to remain unnoticed. We do not think it probable that Russia will go to work in this way.—"Kobe Chronicle."

REPORTED RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

Seoul telegrams published in Tokyo papers indicate the likelihood of a storm being raised again over the Masampo affair. The presence at Chemuipo of four or five Russian men-of-war, the audience of the Russian Admiral with the Korean Emperor, the known activity of the Russians in the north—all these constitute alarming prospects to the telegraphists, who seldom fail to wire the occurrence of even the most trivial nature. There is nothing strange in the fact that Russian cruisers should now and then visit Korean ports. Russia has established herself in Port Arthur and Wladivostock, and as a matter of fact the warships make Chemulpo the port of call on their transit between the two places. Yet as everything looks yellow to jaundiced eyes, the Japanese nerves, which were badly shaked over the Masampo affair a short time ago, have not yet regained their normal condition, and are apt to be easily perturbed again. All the wild rumours of an impending conflict between this country and Russia annoy and irritate the Japenese authorities. Of cours, challenged, Japan would fight to-morrow. But it is a foregone conclusion that neither Power is yet in a stats of preparedness to commence hostilities. A few years more must pass before an appeal is made to the sword. But in the meantime, if Russia shows a conciliatory policy towards Japan, there is no reason why an entente cordiale should not be perpetuated between the two Powers, so long as the former refrains fromsecuring political ascendency in Korea at the expense of Japan. Russia knows she is strong enough in these waters to grapple with Japan single-handed at any time she likes, and, in addition, her own position is impregnable, in the sense that Japan cannot strike at her vital parts. To do this she must cross the Siberian steppes with a formidable army and the latterJapan does not possess Supposing Port Arthur and Wladivostock were captured, the Russian fleet destroyed and army crushed, what effect would this have on Russia. A great effect no doubt; but it may be taken for certain that Russia would not sue for peace. She could shut herself up beyond the Amur and remain there contentedly for a hundred years, if she wished. Meanwhile, Japan would become prostrated by the sheer force of her own weight and would be in a worse plight than the vanquished foe. If the fortunes of the war were reversed, Japan has every thing to lose. The enemy is already near her throat. Thus far the relative prospect of loss or gain is in favour of Russia. Japan must wait another decade or so before she can inflict serious injury on Russia. It will excite no surprise if the same opinions do not prevail among the best rulers of the country.—"Nagasaki Press."

THE BIG BLACK ANT REDEEMS ITSELF.

E. H. A. in "The Tribes on my Frontier" teaches us to despise the common large black ant. But according to the "Indian Planters' Gazette" it has found salvation. A correspondent writing to the journal, advocates the utilisation of ants as tea-bug destroyers. One day he says while tending and training up a creeper in his verandah, he noticed that the young tendrils were swarming with the common large black ant. On close observation he noticed that they were destroying and devouring, in a most wholesale fashion, myriads of small greenish looking insects, very much resembling the tea-bug in its earliest stages of development. He detached one of the tendrils of the creeper, with a score or so of ants upon it, and placed it on a tea bush infected with tea-bugs. After the creeper had been cleared of all its occupants, the ants in the most natural way possible took to eating up the tea-bugs. Next day, on carefully examining this particular, bush not a single tea-bug could be seen. The ants had decamped, but a few stray ones were afterwards noticed on the adjoining bushes seeking for more of their newly acquired food. Several other small colonies of ants which were transferred in like manner behaved in exactly the same way as the first lot. Our correspondent states that he feared the utilisation of these ants on an extensive scale would be found impossible in practice, but he has since read that ants are turned to good by the Chinese in the management of their orangeries, and doubts not but that the same would be found to answer in the case of tea plantations.

That ants have been utilised in China as insect destroyers is a well-known fact vouched for by scientists who have seen them at work and written on the subject. In the province of Canton the orange trees are injured by certain worms, and to rid themselves of these pests the inhabitants import ants from the neighbouring hills. The hill people throughout the summer and winter find the nests of two species of ants, red and yellow, suspended from the branches of various trees. The orange ant-breeders are provided with pig or goat bladders, baited in side with lard. The orifices of these they apply to the entrance of the bag-like nests, when the ants enter the bladders. They then become a marketable commodity at the orangeries. The trees are colonised by placing the ants on their upper branches, and the bamboo rods are stretched between the different trees, so as to give the ants easy access to the whole orchard. It is said that this remedy has been in constant use since 1640 at least, and that it probably dates from a much earlier period.

AN EXPLORING PARTY'S TRIALS.

A BRITISH INDIAN AMOK.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Adelaide, on April 1st, says:—Mr. Hill, the representative of an Exploration Syndicate, in Australia, arrived at Adelaide on the 30th March, with three others, after a fearfully rough trip from Coolgardie. No rain had fallen in the West Australian desert for two years, so that the waters and the soaks they depended on were dry. The Warburton Ranges were quite waterless, and at Mount Squires, in the Barrow Ranges, where they hoped to rest, they found only enough of the precious fluid to give their camels one drink. With all haste they proceeded north to the Rawlinson Ranges, and there found a rockhole full, the result of a local shower, and this proved to be the salvation of the party.

Shannaway, a Mahomedan Indian camel-driver, was considerably affected by the hardships endured, and was continually complaining to Mr. Hill. At Rawlinson Ranges his actions with a revolver were so threatening that Mr. Hill had to grapple with him. The Mahomedan managed to get his pistol-arm free while they struggled on the ground, and discharged one-chamber at Mr. Hill, the bullet grazing the side of his head and burning a strip of hair off. Before Shannaway could discharge a second chamber a member of the party, who was standing alongside and witnessed the whole occurrence, shot the Mahomedan through the head.

After a rest the party started back for Coolgardie, but the waterless desert proved too much for them, and they struggled back to Rawlinson Ranges more dead than alive. On arrival there the Australian blacks became very threatening, and finally speared five of the camels. Then, two weeks later, Charles Morton was fatally speared. Although the party was very weak it became evident to Mr. Hill that the necessary delay at Rawlinson in order to recoup their strength, would probably end in their being killed by the blacks, so they started for Oodnadatta. Directly after leaving the Rawlinson Ranges they had a little trouble, as over 40in. of rain fell, most of it in the vicinity of the Musgrove Ranges, but little fell at the Peterman Ranges, and none west of that point. From the time they left Coolgardie until the date of their arrival at Oodnadatta the party lost nine camels.

CLOSE OF THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ADDRESS AT KOHAT.

ON Monday his Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Kohat, and was received by General Egerton, commanding the forces of the Punjab, General Waterfield Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and all the civil and military officers in the station. His Excellency was waited upon by the Kohat Municipal Committee, who presented an address, in which after extending a hearty welcome and expressing regret at the absence of Lady Curzon, they went on to point out with satisfaction that Kohat eagaged immunity from plague and famine, and concluded as follows:—"We welcome with great pleasure the proposals for the improvement of communications between Peshawur and Kohat by the reconstruction of the Pass road which has been hitherto impracticable for wheeled traffic. We also venture to hope that the scheme for the railway between Khushalgarh and Kohat, which is already under your Excellency's consideration, may be brought to maturity."

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

In replying to the address the Viceroy said:—Gentlemen,—Although my visit to Kohat, which, as you have remarked, I do not now see for the first time, is of short duration, and although I had not originally contemplated receiving any official addresses after leaving Beluchistan, I could not deny to the Municipal Committee of Kohat the opportunity of addressing me, when I learned that they particularly desired to do so. It is a source of great pleasure to me to find myself in a district which can boast of complete immunity from both plague and famine. Difficult as it is to combat these two enemies in the territories or localities which one or the other afflicts, I shudder to think of the responsibility that would be laid on the Government of India if either were to acquire an unrestricted range. No resources could cope with such a calamity. Fortunately, in a continent so vast as India, we find conditions of climate, population, and industry so varied as almost to preclude the possibility of a uniform visitation, while the areas and communities that escape themselves are able by the export of their surplus produce and by many other forms of relief to lend material assistance to their less fotunate neighbours. You have expressed your satisfaction at the impending opening to wheeled traffic on the road that runs from this place through the Kohat Pass to Peshawar. Only the other day I came across a letter from Lord Dalhousie, written exactly fifty years ago when he was Governor-General of India, in which he said that if only he could get the security of the Kohat road assured he would rest satisfied. It has taken exactly

HALF A CENTURY TO REALISE THIS ASPIRATION,

but at last it is in process of being done. When I was here in 1894, and rode through the Kohat Pass to Peshawar in order to see the road with my own eyes, I registered a mental yow that if at a later date I were ever sent out to India as Viceroy the construction of the uncompleted portion of the road should be one of my first acts. I formed this resolution not in any spirit of bravado, but because I felt it to be a standing discredit that the tribes who had bound themselves many years ago by a solemn agreement to acquiesce in its construction should for generation after generation be weakly allowed to evade their engagements, and because I felt convinced that if properly approached and assured of the intention of Government in no way to interfere with their independence or their rights, but to reward their co-operation with generosity, they would themselves willingly fall in with any such plan. It was in this spirit that I caused the tribes to be addressed last year, and that I was able, largely owing to the tact and skill of the local officers who conducted the negotiations for me, to bring them to an early and successful conclusion. The road will now be made. The Pass Afridis will receive a suitable increase to their allowances, and thus without a note of dissent or the firing of a single shot will be accomplished an object that has remained unrealised for fifty years. The journey from Kohat to Peshawar by the Pass, which has hitherto had to be performed for the most part on horseback, will be reduced from ten to four hours, while for the vast majority of persons who have been compelled to go round by Khushalgarh, the journey will be shortened by between twelve and fourteen hours. I hope that these reductions may prove to be of substantial value not only to the defensive but also to the commercial and industrial interests of this place. The second subject to which you invite my attention and sympathy is the project of

A RAILWAY FROM KHUSHALGARH TO KOHAT.

I share your views as to the importance of this link of connection. I think that it ought to come, and I hope that it may come during my time. There are important questions as to gauge and other matters, concerning which a good deal is capable of being said on both sides, and which have to be considered not only from the political and strategical but also from the financial point of view. These questions are under the consideration of the Government of India, and it will assuredly be my desire to endeavour to solve them to the best of my ability during the term of my Viceroyalty. I hope I may be allowed to participate in the expression of your request that Lady Curzon has not accompanied me on this visit. Had we both known that the Derajat from Dera Ghazi upwards was likely so far to belie its April reputation as to present me with the most equable and delightful of weathers, I think I should have encouraged her desire to accompany me throughout the present tour. As it is, I can only lament her absence, and thank you sincerely for having included her in the friendly welcome of your address.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, Captain F Herrington, cleared yesterday, for Akyab in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain F Fry, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 21st April, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and 557 deck passengers.

THE s s Yonariva, 2,155 tons, Captain A M Smith, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Calcutta, 11th April, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she met with fair weather with slight rain.

THE s s Baron Belhaven, 1,413 tons, Captain A G Parker, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Rangoon, 11th April, with a cargo of rice and 11 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M M and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut N R Anderson, Mrs Day, and Son, Conductor R Walmsley, Store-Sergt E Humphrey, Mr Jethanand Sagumall, Mr W H Raisin, and 400 deck,

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Umta.....5263 tons gross .....M M & Co

Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Yonariva s.....	Smith	Calcutta, April 11
	Baron Belhaven s..	Parker	Rangoon, April 11
	Upada (Transport).	Houstoun ...	Colombo, April 19
24	Pachumba s	Skinner	Karachi, April 21
	Mogul s	.....	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Dumra s	Russell.....	Karachi, &c
	Okara s.....	Fry.....	Calcutta

The steamer Umta, Captain Herrington, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Akyab.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cragoswald, for Antwerp via Karachi.
" Pachumba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FROM GLASGOW

Clan Forbes s—50 cases whisky and 50 cases ale Eduljee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—1 hogshead whisky James Connell.

FROM LONDON.

Socotra s—40 cases liqueurs 20 cases brandy 1 pipe madeira 23 cases champagne Phipson and Co; 7 cases medicine Bhick Cuilian and Co; 8 cases soap E M Abdually.

China s—57 cases portwine Phipson and Co.

Arabia s—118 cases oilmenstores provision &c Budroodin Nuzerally 3 cases safes Eduljee Dastonjee; 15 cases photo materials &c Nadkarni and Co.

Raventhaler s—20 bales paper M A M Shurufally.

Braunfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit Heerjeebhoy Maneckjee; 2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM VENICE.

China s—16 cases soap T Akberally.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—5 qr casks claret L C Pinto,

FROM CHARENTE.

Socotra s—145 cases brandy M P B ria.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Socotra s—26 cases brandy 73 cases silliwine Phipson and Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

China s—36 cases champs and 4 cases Geneva Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 30 cases oeer C H B Forbes and Co.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

THE ESCAPE OF BRITISH OFFICERS FROM PRETORIA.

CAPTAIN HALDANE'S NARRATIVE.

IN connection with the escape of two British officers from Pretoria, Reuter's Lourenco Marques correspondent sends the following account of an interview he had with Captain Haldane.

"After Mr. Winston Churchill's escape," said the gallant officer, "the number of sentries on guard over the British prisoners was increased, the electric light was installed, and various additional structural arrangements were made. All the officers, moreover, were confined to the building after half-past eight p.m. Escape was thus rendered extremely difficult. Our intention was to cut the electric wire and depart under cover of darkness. On February 23 we succeeded in cutting the wire, but the lights still continued to burn. Next night we made another attempt, this time with the desired effect; but we found it impossible to leave, owing to the light from the street lamps. We decided to hide beneath the building, and descended through a secretly-constructed trap-door, intending to remain there for a few days till the expected removal of the prisoners should afford us an opportunity to escape. Unfortunately, the proposed transference of the prisoners was postponed and we remained in a position of the utmost discomfort, our subterranean dwelling being only two feet six inches in height. It was also very damp devoid of fresh air, and pitch dark.

"AN ANXIOUS TWENTY DAYS."

"We were on the verge of despair, when it occurred to us to begin digging towards an adjoining building. We made several attempts at digging in different directions, but were compelled to abandon them on account of the presence of surface water. Considering that our only tools were a bayonet, a screw-driver, and a skewer, we found the work most arduous, especially as we had to be careful to avoid making any noise, and the ground was as hard as rock. On March 15 we were overjoyed to hear someone above remark that the officers were to be removed on the following day to new quarters. After the 20 days we had spent underground in a cramped position, with such small quantities of food and water as had been supplied to us by some fellow-prisoners who were in our confidence, our delight at the good news was indescribable.

"WE NEARLY WALKED INTO A BOER PATROL."

"Next morning at ten o'clock, sure enough, we heard the exodus begin. All day long the room above us was thronged with visitors, who spent the time inspecting numerous clever caricatures which had been drawn on the walls by our fellow officers previous to their departure. In the evening the noise ceased, and we crept up through the trapdoor. We were so weak that we were unable to walk but gradually recovering, we made our way into the courtyard, and over the railings into the streets. As soon as we were clear of the town we struck the Delagoa Bay Railway, and followed the line until we nearly walked into a Boer patrol. Making a detour, however, we reached Eerste Fabrieken just at daylight. Le Mesurier, unfortunately, twisted his ankle; but, in spite of great pain, he continued walking. A dry ditch afforded us an excellent hinding place during the day.

"NOTHING FOR US BUT TO TAKE TO THE RIVER."

"At dusk we continued our journey along the railway, which was throughout carefully guarded at all vulnerable points. About five miles from Eeerste Fabrieken the railway passes through a narrow cutting, a hill and the river running parallel. Here we unexpectedly came across a Boer encampment. Dogs were barking vociferously, and we had to hide in some high grass between the railway and the river. An armed patrol, accompanied by yelping dogs, approached the spot where we were concealed, and there was nothing for us but to take to the river. Creeping through the reeds on the opposite bank, we climbed a precipitous hillside, and spent a miserable cold night in a clump of bracken.

"LITTLE KNOWING WHERE WE WERE."

"In the morning the hot African sun brought life to our chilled bones and dried our garments. The little food we had consisted of chocolate, meat lozenges thoroughly soaked, one tin of Army emergency rations being the only thing which escaped the effects of our ducking. When night came we resumed our journey avoiding the railway after our previous experience, and taking the moon, which was due East, as our guiding point. We must have wandered a good deal south of the railway, as we only struck it again shortly before daybreak at Elangs River Station. We were so tired that we decided that we must take the first hiding place we came to, but in the open grassy veld one may go for miles without finding a place capable of concealing a human being. In front we saw a few trees, and, making direct for them, we were soon lying down in a small plantation of gum trees, little knowing where we were.

"IN AN ANT-BEAR HOLE UNDER A BROILING SUN."

"Daylight soon enlightened us. We were in the centre of a Boer farm. A young Dutchman with a dog passed within six feet of us. At nightfall we crept with the utmost care from our dangerous hiding-place into the open. We made for the railway, and lay until two a.m. close to a steep railway gradient, hoping to be able to board a night train. But we were disappointed, and we now know that there were no night trains to Delagoa Bay that night. We only proceeded for a short distance, and lay up all the following day in an ant-bear hole, under a broiling sun."

A TRYING POSITION.

We were (adds the captain) without water in the ant-bear hole, and our position was most trying. Continuing our journey at night we passed through Bionker Spruit, where memories were recalled of the disaster to the gallent 94th in 1881. At daybreak we found a hiding-place in the middle of a swamp, where there was more water than we cared for. Next evening, following the railway, we had considerable difficulty in crossing the widely rushing river and the numerous spruits in the pitch darkness. After another adventure with a patrol, we lay up in a snipeboog, near Balmoral, but first examined the siding where there were a number of coal trucks. Unfortunately none of them were bound for Delagoa Bay.

Our food had now given out. The army ration had lasted two days, and was most excellent and nourishing stuff. Seeing that it was improbable that we should find a train here, we decided to make with all possible speed for Watervalbover, a hundred miles distant. Le Mesurier and myself knew nothing of the Kaffir language except the two words "skoff" and "malee" which do wonders in this country. Until we reached our goal we got sufficient food from the Kaffirs to keep body and soul together. Our adventures from this point of the journey are not worth recounting, as they were more or less a repetition of our previous experiences.

Eventually in spite of having been nearly eaten up by mosquitoes, we arrived footsore and weary at Watervalbover. We there concealed ourselves in an open truck covered with a tarpaulin. At daybreak to our delight the train moved off, and from the downward movement and the noise of the cog-wheels we knew that it was in the right direction. After eight hours we reached a station which turned out to be Komati Poort, but to our extreme dismay our truck was shunted into a siding while the rest of the train moved on to the promised land. Only one mile distant were safety and freedom waiting for us.

After being there for half an hour, to our great consternation, we heard someone unfasten the ropes of the tarpaulin, and a few minutes later the darkness of the truck was changed to brilliant daylight. A Dutchman was looking over the contents, and it is a miracle how we escaped observation, but after some search he left. We felt certain that he had seen us, and had gone to fetch assistance. For two hours we did not move although cramped and stifled by the heat, but at five in the afternoon we emerged to stretch our legs.

The following morning we had the pleasure of hearing our truck hooked on to a goods train, and at 7-45 a.m., we were thundering over the big bridge across the Komati River. A minute later we passed the boudary line between the Transvaal and Portuguese territory, and another minute found the train stopping at Ressano Garcia station, and we knew we could congratulate ourselves on being no longer prisoners of war.

Captain Haldane here concluded his interesting narrative, adding that he and Lieutenant Le Mesurier hoped to join their regiments in a few days and face the Boers once more. Both officers show unmistakeable signs of their hardships and the nervous strain which they have undergone. With their long hair, unshaven faces, and slouched Boer hats, they would almost pass for one of the enemy with which England is now engaged.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. .....inches	29·793
Temperature of the Air .....degrees	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·8
Dew Point.....	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·7
General Directions of wind* ...N, NNW, ENE, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .....miles	196

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Lieut Col H R B Donne Norfolk Regt offig Asst Adjt Genl on the Dist Staff is confirmed in that appointment vice Lieut-Col R M Greenfield who has vacated dated 5th April 1900.

Major A B Dunsterville East Surrey Regt to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the Establishment vice Major C F G Young whose tenure has expired dated 1st April 1900.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the introduction of the time scale of promotion for the Commissariat Transport Department India Army Circular No 5 of 1900 the following regrudings and promotions are gazetted with effect from the dates noted:—

Assistant Commissaries General 2nd class—Lieut Col H G Ryland 13th Nov 1897; Major J H Young 11th March 1899; Major W J H Bond 15th May 1899; and Major J G Smith 6th March 1900.

Assistant Commissaries General 3rd class—Major H James 4th Sept 1895; Major C G R Thackwell D S O 31st Oct 1896; Capt A L Phillips 16th May 1897; Major G F D Hamilton 26th June 1897; Capt H T Brown 11th July 1898; Capt R E Sullivan 11th Aug 1898; Major W H Alien 3rd Jan 1899; Capt R P Jackson 15th March 1899; Capt F C Hynd 19th April 1899; Capt C E Lloyd 19th April 1899; Capt E Grey 30th April 1899; Capt S W Lincoln 3rd June 1899; Capt R H Ewart D S O 13th July 1899; Capt L J Mathias 4th Jan 19.0; Capt H N Hilliard 18th Feb 1900; and Capt A W Cripps 1st March 1900.

Assistant Commissaries General 4th class—Capt F H S Thomas 10th April 1896; Capt E A Gayer 31st Aug 1896; Capt C H Heville 14th Dec 1896; Capt J F Barry 15th Jan 1897; Capt E W Richards 9th March 1897; Capt G A Hawkins 8th Sept 1897; Capt R W Nicholson 2nd Oct 1897; Capt W E F Burton 22nd Nov 1897; Capt H J Thacker 27th Feb 1898; Capt A R Burlton 12th May 1898; Capt F W Hallowes 15th May 1898; Capt R E Vaughan 30th July 1898; Capt A R Ditmas 28th Oct 1898; Capt A Mullaly 18th Feb 1899; Capt R M Bell 15th March 1899; Capt A J Badcock 27th May 1899; Capt C J Hennessy 17th June 1899; Capt H. D Fordyce 19th June 1899 Capt A F Thomason 12 Sept 1899; and Capt H H Jones 4th Feb 1900.

Deputy Asst Commissaries General 1st class—Capt A E Webb 13th June 1896; Capt J H Dickson 6th July 1896; and Capt E G Vaughan 9th Aug 1896; Capt E A R Howell 24th Aug 1896; Capt C H G Moore 31st Jan 1897; Capt C S D Leslie 1st Feb 1897; Capt F C Rampini 12th May 1897; Capt H de B Codrington 12th May 1897; Lieut F W H Forteath 12th May 1897; Lieut F W Hawks 12th May 1897; Capt H A P Lindsay 27th June 1897; Capt H H Roddy 9th Oct 1897; Capt H M M Brooke 20th Oct 1897; Capt L H Marriott 23 Oct 1897; Capt A S E Annesley 25th July 1898; Capt P E Geoghegan 27th Aug 1898; Lieut W F Smith 26th Sept 1898; Lieut A E Dallas 13th Oct 1898; Lieut E A Sainhoe 11th Jan 1899; Lieut J S Swan 28th Jan 1899; Lieut W C W Harrison 13th April 1899; Lieut W B Hickie 9th May 1899; Lieut E E Preston 23rd Aug 18 9; Capt W L R Amesbury 3rd Oct 1899; Lieut H G P Neville 27th Jan 1900; Lieut D G Bryce 28th Jan 1900; and Lieut L W Fox 20th Jan 1900.

Note Increase of pay has effect from 1st April 1900 only.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col T J McGann I M S is granted the temporary rank of Surgn Genl with effect from 1st April 1900 whilst offig as Principal Medical Officer Madras Command vice Surg Genl McVittie I M S whose tenure of appointment has expired.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieut A W H M Moens dated 13th March 1900.

NATIVE ARMY.

11th Regt of Bo Infy—Jemadar Muhammad Murad Haki is appointed on probation is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 7th March 1898.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Col (Brigdr Genl) H P Leach CB DSO Royal Engrs offg in command of the Presidency district to command a second class district in the Bengal Command with the temporary rank of Brigdr Geni while so employed vice Major Genl J H Wodehouse CB CMG transferred to the Bombay Command dated 18th Feb 1900.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First class Asst Surgn J W N D'Souza Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sub-condr G Astwick Ordnance Dept Bombay has been transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Captains to be Majors—H B Vaughan, C

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is understood that Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace is to edit the supplement to the "Times" edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Needless to explain, the purpose of the supplement is to bring the "Encyclopædia" up to the present time. Mr. Edmund Gosse will be identified with the section treating of literary men.

Two more volumes of Mr. Murray's definitive edition of Byron are now being printed. They are the third volume of the poems, and the fourth volume of the letters. The verse here given includes "The Corsair," while amongst the correspondence there is a number of fresh letters by Mrs. Leigh, Byron's sister, and others. The originil intention was to make the edition one of twelve volumes, but the material available may extend it to fourteen.

Mrs. Chamberlain is contributing an article to the coming number of the "North American Review," under the title "An Obligation of Empire." The article has nothing to do with the present war, unless, indeed, in an indirect way. It is an appeal on behalf of the Colonial Nursing Association, an organisation founded four years ago. The association has already sent about sixty trained nurses to various parts of Greater Britain, in particular to the tropical colonies.

A series of tracts on the model of the famous Tracts for the Times is announced by Messrs. Skeffington. They will be called Tracts for the Twentieth Century, and will be a statement of the High Church case. The first issue is to be on "The Liturgical Use of Incense," with a preface by Earl Nelson. The venture is understood to have been in contemplation by prominent High Churchmen for a long time back.

As will be remembered, the Duke of the Abruzzi, who is now exploring the Arctic regions, made a mountaineering expedition to Mount St. Elias, in Alaska. He wrote an account of his experiences, and this Messrs. Constable are just publishing in a large volume. The book is very fully illustrated, in great part from photographs taken by members of the Duke's party. When he comes back from the north the Duke will have another book to give us.

Mr. Basil Worsfold has written a primer of South African history for Mr. Dent's new shilling series. He has gone for his facts to official papers, Imperial and Colonial, and he can also speak of South Africa as one who has lived there. The volume is nearest to tell the story of South Africa in a popular and always impartial way. Two more volumes are also on the eve of being published in this series. One is a history of the English Church by Dean Spence, the other a sketch of Greek drama by Mr. Lionel D. Barnett.

A new accession to the list of London publishers is Mr. Brimley Johnson, whose name has hitherto been associated with the ending of English reprints. He will shortly bring out a second series of "Essays in Liberalism," by a group of young Oxford men. The essays, taking them as a whole, form a study of the broad principles of Liberalism as applied to the political crises and party transitions of the time. The subject of one paper is "The Liberal Tradition in Literature." Mr. Brimley Johnson, it may be mentioned, has been appointed London representative of the Century Company.

A fact having some literary interest is mentioned about Lord Beaconsfield by Lady Dorothy Nevill in the reminiscences which she contributes to the new "Anglo-Saxon Review." She tells us that some lines in a speech which "Dizzy" delivered at the Manchester Athenæum were regarded by him as probably his best utterance. The lines are as follows:—"Knowledge is like the mystic ladder in the patriarch's dream. Its base rests on the primeval earth, its crest is lost in the shadowy splendour of the Empyrean, while the great authors who for traditional ages have held the chain of science and philosophy, of poesy and erudition, are the angels ascending and descending the sacred scale, maintaining, as it were, the communication between man and heaven."

Mr. Murray is about to publish a work, "Chapters from Aristotle's Ethics," by Professor Muirhead, of Mason College, Birmingham. He tells us that its contents have grown out of an attempt to use the Nicomachean Ethics, as an introduction to some of the more fundamental conceptions of moral philosophy. In spite of the prominent place which the "Ethics" has held in English university education for the past ten years, the supply of literature dealing with its leading ideas, and accessible to the public, is singularly small. What Professor Muirhead does is to apply the "Ethics" to modern thought.

Mr. Edwin A. Pratt has arranged chronologically the leading points of South African history from 1486 up to the last day of March, this year. "The object of the present work," he remarks in his preface, "is to bring together within the limits of a single volume in the special interests of busy men, the leading facts connected with the growth of our Empire in South Africa, the doings of the Boer communities there, and the causes and chief events of the present war." There is an index, which has been drawn up not according to the pages, but according to the dates—also arranged chronologically—under which the details will be found. Mr. Murray is publishing the book at once.

Mr. E. F. Benson recently finished a novel which Mr. Heinemann is about to publish under the title "The Princess Sophia." Miss Braddon is still revising her principal novels for the sixpenny edition of them which Mr. Downey is publishing. In some cases she has almost rewritten the stories. "Talks with Barbara" is a novel by Mrs. Knight Tompkins, the American writer, which Messrs. Putnam are to publish here. It is stated that Mr. Frederick Wedmore's new novel, now promised by Messrs. Hutchinson, has occupied him as many years as Jacob served for Rachael. The story is one of fashionable and Bohemian life, the heroine being a young pianist. Mr. Frederick Carrel is finishing a novel which Mr. John Long will publish in the autumn. Mr. Burleigh reports that his experiment of issuing a novel by Sir Walter Besant right away at half-a-crown promises to be a thorough success. The first edition has been over subscribed, and a second is now preparing. The novel, which is partly laid in East London, is dedicated to Canon Barnett.

Mr. James Baker, who was for years on close terms of friendship with Mr. R. D. Blackmore, has written a long article about the novelist. It will appear in the "Fortnightly." Some little time ago Dr. St. George Mivart prepared a paper on the subject of "Roman Congregations and Modern Thought." It is appearing in the April number of the "North American Review." Canon Hammond is publishing with Messrs. Skeffington two sermons apropos of the approaching bi-centenary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. "Church Problems," the book by various contributors which the Rev. H. H. Henson has edited, is to be published by Mr. Murray about Easter.

A new quarterly, named "The Human Review," is to appear this month. Its leading features are to be articles on humanitarian subjects, and reports of humane movements. Mr. Bernard Shaw is contributing a paper on "The Conflict between Science and Common Sense." Dr. Clifford has written an introduction to a volume which will shortly be issued by Mr. A. H. Stockwell, "The Baptist Colleges." The book is illustrated with nearly fifty special photographs, and the articles have been revised by the principals of different colleges. A monograph on Cromwell is about to be added to the Heroes of the Nations Series. It is by Mr. C. H. Firth, an Oxford man who, while writing it, has visited almost every one of Cromwell's battlefields.

Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C.: the Life-story of a Great Soldier has been issued from the pen of Walter Jerrold, (S. W. Partridge and Co.) Any minor deficiencies in this little book will be readily overlooked in view of the seasonableness of its appearance. The information it supplies is accurate—indeed, when we consider the sources from which the narrative is compiled, this merit appears inevitable. The book is largely eked out by quotations from Lord Roberts's Autobiography. It is much to the credit of Mr. Jerrold that he has selected his extracts with discretion, and kept to the broad lines of his story. We are burdened neither with irrelevant "and," nor with pages containing the author's personal opinions on the many important questions that are raised. The illustrations are distinctly good. In short, the volume is thoroughly to be relied on, and may be recommended with confidence to all who cannot spare the time necessary for reading the larger Autobiography of Lord Roberts.

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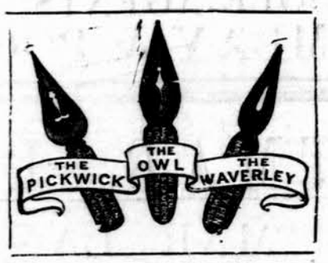

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